FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,716—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th June.
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
R.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5283	M. Delforce	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Milis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELLA	G. deGrisogono	4,353	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 190.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 18th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

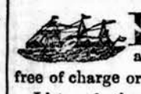
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 18th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 16th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD GIRDER WORK FOR SALE.
TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, for the purchase per ton of about 510 tons of OLD GIRDER W RK divided into 5 lots as under:—3 lots of 120 tons each at Wari Bunder, Bombay; 2 lots of 75 tons each at Sinqaji Station, G. I. P. Railway, near Jubbulpore. Much of this ironwork is composed of valuable plates, ranging from 5 feet to 12 feet in length, about 2 feet in width, and 1-4 inch to 3-8 inch in thickness.
The material can be inspected at the abovenoted places on application, and purchasers must take delivery where it now lies.
Tenders should be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
By order,
J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th June, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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HEART LABELLED
SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs,	a.
Special Invalid BRANDY, 15 years old	per doz.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur,	do. per bot.	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac, 3 Star	do. per doz.	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac, 2 Star	do. per doz.	45	8	51	0
Do. do. 1 Star	do. per doz.	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
IMPORTANT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Captain Younghusband's Heart of a Continent: a Narrative of a Journey in Manchuria, Turkestan, Hindu-Kush, the Pamirs, &c. "A credit to its author."—"Daily News"	15	12
Rider Haggard's New Novel. The Heart of the World. Illustrated. "A rattling good tale."—"Speaker"	2	12
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CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, SOVEREIGN BELTS,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS.—FROM Rs. 2-8 EACH.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.
THORPE AND CO.,
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
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WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE Re. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.	The finest Hair Dressing and Restorer in the world.	SUMMER PURIFYING SALINE. Re. 1-4.	A Fruit Saline, Beneficial in Constipation, Boils and Skin Complaints.
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PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP Re. 1.	Coughs and Colds rapidly disappear under the influence of this Syrup.	PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR. Rs. 3.	The finest Nervine Tonic in the World.
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN Re. 1-12.	A marvellous Restorer, invaluable for Convalescents.	PAPARIDINE. Rs. 2.	Has made a reputation second to none as a Cure for Indigestion.
CHOLERA TINCTURE Re. 1 & Rs. 2.	Unsurppassed by any other Preparation. Directions also in Marathi and Urdu.	HYDROCARBINE. Rs. 2.	A Petroleum Hair Renewer. Will succeed if there is any hope at all.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
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BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

ITALIAN CLARET. Delicious bouquet, good body; an Excellent Wine for the Hot Weather.
Bottles, per Doz., Rs. 11-8. Pints, per Doz., Rs. 6-8.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
OUR SPECIAL BOOT.
BLACK CALF,
EXTRA STOUT SOLES,
EXCELLENT VALUE.
LEATHER LINED,
Rs. 16-8 CASH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 19th JUNE.

THE CAREY FAMILY,

In an Entire Change of Programme.

Particulars in Day Bills and future advertisements.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MANAGER ..... W. G. CAREY.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER for the Bassein Municipality. Qualifications necessary Upper Subordinate test for employment in the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem for first year, during which the selected candidate will be on probation and will be required to satisfy the Committee of his colloquial knowledge of Burmese. Second year Rs. 150, 3rd year Rs. 200, 4th year Rs. 250, 5th to 9th year Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 by yearly increment of Rs. 10. Horse allowance Rs. 30 per mensem, increments will depend on approved service. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1896.

E. P. FRENCHMAN, Vice-President,
Bassein Municipality, Burma.

Bassein, 6th June, 1896.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER and a SUB-OVERSEER, on Rs. 125 and Rs. 45 respectively, including allowances, for the Drainage Survey and Drainage Project of Sholapur. If found deserving, the men will be employed afterwards on the Pandharpur Bridge Works which will go on for about three years.

2. Applications stating qualifications and previous experience, and accompanied by copies of Certificates, should be submitted to the undersigned before 1st July next.

K. R. GODBOLE, M.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, S.D.

Sholapur, 11th June, 1896.

HIGH CLASS WINES.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for :—

MESSRS. SANDEMAN, SONS & Co., LONDON.

MESSRS. SANDEMAN & Co., OPORTO.

MESSRS. SANDEMAN, BUCK & Co., JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

These names are a sufficient GUARANTEE of the QUALITY of WINES bearing their Names. Moreover, those we now import have been specially selected for India and the East.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under Special Sanction of the Secretary of State for India and the Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

TO be constructed and worked on terms of Government of India R-O 914, dated 15th September, 1893, by which the following concessions are offered :—

1. The Free use of Land.
2. The provisions of Rolling Stock and the maintenance at favourable Rates by the main line administration.
3. The grant, if required, of a 10 per cent. rebate from the main line earnings on interchanged Traffic, towards assisting the proprietors to obtain a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure.
4. The liberty to pay 4 per cent. interest during construction from Capital.

DIRECTORS :

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.
GRAHAM R. LYNN, Esq., Executive Engineer to the Baroda State, Baroda.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. RAHIMTULA M. SAYANI, Bombay.
NARONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, Esq., Bombay and Surat.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI.

AGENTS :
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co., Bombay.

CAPITAL—Rs. 130 Lakhs, in Shares of Rs. 500 each, of which His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has agreed to take 34 lakhs.

1. The Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of a line on the Standard Gauge (5 ft. 6 in.) from Surat to Songhad, Nundurbar and Amalner, with power to extend and make Branches.

The Railway will open up the highly-cultivated portion of Gujerat, lying between Surat and Vyara, and the rich fertile valley of the Tapti River, placing districts which are entirely isolated in communication with Bombay, Gujerat and Kattyawar. During the last fourteen years many Government and Railway Officials have strongly expressed their opinions of the probability of a satisfactory traffic, both in goods and passengers. It is hoped that sooner or later, the Line will be carried on to meet the G. I. P. Railway at Julgaum, and important through trade Routes between Gujerat, Kattyawar, and the centre of India will then exist.

3. The B. B. & C. I. Railway will construct the line, and will maintain and work it at the same ratio of expense which obtains on their system, but not exceeding 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. For the 12 months ending June 10th, 1895, the ratio was 33½ per cent.

4. The Secretary of State in Council of India retains the right to purchase the new line on the 31st December 1921, and thereafter at intervals of ten years, at twenty-five years' purchase, based on the average net earnings of the Branch for the five years immediately preceding the purchase, provided that the purchase price shall not exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent., and shall not be less than the total capital expenditure; or at the expiration of 50 years from the date of opening to traffic, on payment of the actual capital expenditure.

5. The Secretary of State in Council of India accepts no responsibility for the estimate of the cost of the proposed Railway or its probable profits after completion.

6. Rupees 50 per share will have to be paid on allotment into the Bank of Baroda on or before the 27th instant; and the remainder at intervals of not less than three months during 1896, 1897, and 1898. Interest will run from 1st July, 1895.

7. Articles of Association may be seen at the Office of the Agents, and full prospectuses can be obtained on application.

This prospectus is published for general information only. Letters of allotment and regret are posted to-day.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

June 17, 1896.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

They may talk of the joys of a well-seasoned Clay,
And Myall and Briar-root their virtues display,
But take them all freely and Meerschaum to boot,
And give me the chance at a Neuberg's Cheroot.

On the charms of a Cigarette others may dwell,
And the merits of Turkish Tobacco as well,
But give me the thing that my fancy best suits,
And I'm satisfied only by Neuberg's Cheroots.

English or Native made, take the lot all in all,
Cigar or Cheroot-shaped, both large and both small
The Brands of all others on one side I'll put,
And stick to my love for a Neuberg's Cheroot.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots.

CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
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"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. J. T. Rogers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "Wodehouse" near Tramway Terminus, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Playel and hunting, polo and racing saddles and side saddles, one D.-B. C.-F. gun by Greener, one D.-B. P.-F. gun by Reiley, revolvers and swords, musical boxes, field and studio cameras.

One English C-spring buggy, very easy running, in splendid condition with an Australian mare 7 years off, fast and strong, goes well and quiet in harness with a set of harness complete.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey Arab gelding, fast trotter, goes in saddle and harness, quiet and believed sound.
1 black Arab pony, 13-3, 5 years, going in saddle and harness, very showy.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jubilee Buildings" Sankles Street, Byculla, teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size No. 8 victoria, cooking stove, &c., the property of J. E. DOWLING, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of 228 bales, grey cloth, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, cooking stove, large size musical box on stand with spare rollers, Singer's sewing machine, lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of ARTHUR G. AVRON, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Navalchund Dharamchund, and on account and at the risk of Ali Mahomed Jafferbhoy Tharia Topan the following valuable jewellery, viz. :—

1 diamond necklace with 185 brilliants.
1 pair diamond earrings with 58 brilliants.
1 pearl necklace of 7 strings containing 700 small pearls.
4 pearl bangles containing 547 pearls.
12 gold bangles weighing about 434 tolas.
1 gold bracelet.
1 gold bracelet with watch.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE,

ON FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Messrs. Green & Read's Refreshment Rooms :—

A full-sized billiard table by Burroughs and Watts with balls, cues, marking board, and a pair of hanging lamps, English clock, sofa, chairs, etc.

Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kawasjee Cursetjee Dubash, and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, the administrators, and Bai Goolbai, the wife of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, the administratrix of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.—

All the right, title, and interest of the said administrators and administratrix in all that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bandora on the north side of the Bandora Station-road, in the Bholwada District, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 36-969, 37-970, 30-963 and 31-9641 containing by admeasurement 3,373 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the properties of Dinshah H. Pasthakia, Bibi Fatima, and Rustomjee Mohobat, and partly by the public passage, on or towards the east by the property of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the south by the Bandora Station-road and on or towards the west partly by Government land, partly by the properties of Lawrence Vriti and Luxumon Nanaji, partly by the public passage, and partly by the property of Dinshah H. Pasthakia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said deceased and his tenants, and now in the possession of the said administrators and administratrix.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, solicitors, for the said administrators and administratrix, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SLAE OF CHOICE HUNGARIAN WINES.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Alexander Schneider the following choice Hungarian wines, &c.

33 cases magyard (hock) quarts cost Rs. 22 per case.
12 " Do. do. pints cost Rs. 24 per case.
11 " Tokay (hock) cost Rs. 120 per case.
20 " Badesonyi Riesling (hock) quarts cost Rs. 30 per case.
15 " Do. do. do. pints cost Rs. 32 per case.
7 " Monez (claret) pints cost Rs. 24 per case.
15 " Villamyi (claret) cost Rs. 18 per case.
13 " Coblenz (claret) cost Rs. 26 per case.
13 " Niersteiner (hock) cost Rs. 24 per case.
4 " Champagne pints cost Rs. 48 per case.
2 " Cognac cost Rs. 60 per case.

Sample bottles may be had of the undersigned at auction prices.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Cotaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the Island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, declared at the last General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be paid on and after the 22nd June, 1896, at the Company's Office, in 43, Esplanade Road, to all Shareholders, whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the 15th June, 1896, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN A. GEDDES,
Bombay. Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our notice that the practice is sometimes followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases which have been used for the Import into India of various Brands of American Oil imported by us and which cases consequently bear such Brands Tins filled with Oils not of those brands nor imported by us but imported from Russia. All intending purchasers of our American Oils are hereby warned to see that one of our BRANDS appears not only on the Wooden Case but also on the Tins.

All dealers in Kerosine Oil are hereby warned against using any wooden cases having on them any of our Brands but containing oil not imported by us in such a way as may cause it to be believed that the contents of such cases are our manufacture or merchandize and also against selling or having in their possession for sale or exposing for sale or any purpose of Trade or Manufacture any oil not of our importing enclosed in any such wooden cases in such a way as aforesaid, and that should they disregard this warning they are liable to be prosecuted for using a false Trade Mark and for other offences under Sections 482, 485 and 486 of the Indian Penal Code and the provisions of the Indian Merchandize Marks Act.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

WANTED.

WANTED, for a young Native Chief Up-Country, an experienced GENTLEMAN as a TUTOR or a GUARDIAN to teach up to University Examination and impart general knowledge. One who will make himself generally useful in Sports and Physical Exercises preferred. Apply No. "74," care of this office, not later than 20th instant, stating age, caste, qualifications and terms required, with copies of Testimonials and References.

NOTICE.

P. W. ACCOUNTS CLERKS WANTED.

FOUR VACANCIES; two permanent in Head Quarters Office, pay Rs. 25, and two in Sub-Divisional Offices, pay up to Rs. 30. Only qualified Candidates who have passed public service entrance examination and have experience in Public Works Accounts and hold good certificates need apply.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Kanara.

BANKS.

THE

GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000

in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

Only a few Shares available now.

(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to :—

MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLA SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARIS BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

per Bot. Rs. 2-8 ; per doz. Rs. 24.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1896.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,376
Commercial & Land Mge ...	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 10. p.c.		170
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	200,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank ...	48,000	200	200	7 pr. ct.	227
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 4
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Allia nce	1,500	1,100	all		675
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	70
Asiatic Spg. & W. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellas ng S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	665
Bombay Nat. Hosiery Manf. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,320
Colaba Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,055
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,135
Colaba Spg. and W. Co.	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	655
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	670
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	700
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	815
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	500	40	650
Howard and Bellamy ...	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	810
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	265
Jeevraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	630
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	845
Khagram Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Manjunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	890
Leopold	3,800	100	103	dvdRs.10	285
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,285
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,125
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	N	575
Mahboob Shah Mills(Gunburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,800
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	£ 250 / £ 50	£ 250 / £ 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs30	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	985
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,205
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,770
Soonderdas.....	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Spring Mills ...	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	330
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	480
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills..	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	735
Samoon and Alliance .	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	740
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	50	55¾xd
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	...	525
Ventshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	930
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Yearly	guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 30	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	600	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	1182
Fort	150	3,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Kohinoor Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	275
Mahadmpura Cotton Grand Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	95
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs20	580
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	330
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	985
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	940
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Vakgarti.....	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	15	410
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,150
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bonay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,500	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Mercies & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier HotelCo	2,600	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	181
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Cleaning Co	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	220
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,250	100	100		126
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-10
Paris, bar Gold, old	"	27-5
Do. do. new	"	27-3
Australia bar Gold	"	27-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-4
Sovereigns	"	27-4
Do. Discount	"	27-3
Silver	"	26-11½
1893 Do.	"	26-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High, 3-5m., 3-47a. Low-water, 8-50m., 10-9a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bombay entered, and the steamer Den of Airlie, Phœnix, Ponani, and Bahaduri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—Yesterday, by the noon passenger train Kumar Shri Lakhdhirji of Morvi, and Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, late Dewan of Junagadh, left from the Grant Road Station for Palitana, whither they have been summoned by the Thakore Saheb to be present at the approaching festivities in connection with his birthday.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The annual general meeting of this institution will be held, this evening, at 6 p.m., at the rooms of the Cercle. After the business of the meeting is over, an extraordinary general meeting of the members will be held for the purpose of altering certain byelaws of the Cercle.

BURGLARY AT GAMDAVIE ROAD.—Raja Hakma, a Marwari, residing at Gamdavie Road, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night his room was broken into by boring two holes in the back wall of the house and silver ornaments, cash, and umbrellas, of the aggregate value of Rs. 45-8, were stolen from a cupboard, the keys of which were lying close by.

THE TABOOT DAY.—The Mohurrum festival commences every year with the appearance of the new Moon. But this year the weather being cloudy, the moon was not visible on Friday. So there was some difficulty in fixing the day for the immersion of the taboots or tazias. However, last evening a number of Mahomedans having declared before one of the Kazis of Bombay, that they saw the new Moon on Friday last at Kalyan, the Kazi has fixed next Monday as the day for the immersion of the taboots.

HE COULD NOT ACCOUNT FOR IT.—Mr. Ballantyne, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, yesterday, charged Govind Bhaimul, a Marwari, with having in his possession jewellery, valued at Rs. 6,894, for which he could not satisfactorily account. On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, accused was seen moving about on the platform at the Victoria Terminus station. Questioned as to what brought him there, he said he was a passenger to Poona, but as he failed to account for the possession of the jewellery, he was taken into custody upon suspicion and charged before the magistrate. The matter stands adjourned.

AN EXTREME REMEDY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mint Road, regarding the death of Bhicca Hurri, aged twenty, a groom in the service of a Borah, residing at that locality. For the last few days, deceased had been suffering from diarrhœa, and though he tried some household remedies, the malady continued increasing day by day. On Sunday last, Bhicca, with a view to alleviate the suffering, took two annas worth of opium. The result was that on the following morning he was found unconscious and died subsequently. The verdict was that the death was due to opium-poisoning, the opium being administered by deceased himself inadvertently.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LADY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on Frere Road, touching the death of a European lady, named Miss Annie Elizabeth Harriman, aged fifty-six, a pensioned school mistress, residing at that locality. For some time past deceased had been suffering from fever, and was consequently very weak. On Monday morning, deceased was walking from the dining to the bedroom, when she accidentally tripped against the threshold of the door and fell down, receiving bodily injuries. A doctor was sent for, and he treated her, but she became unconscious and died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A RECORD-MAKING PREMIUM.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada recently received through its English branch what is probably the largest premium ever paid to a Canadian company. The amount was £21,956, being a single payment for a combined life and annuity policy of a special character. The confidence thus shown by English investors in a Colonial institution is very gratifying. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is not long since the company had the honour of issuing a policy for a large amount upon the life of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Prospectus, rates, and latest profit results from Alf. H. Ellis, manager for India, 15, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"DRIVERS WILL KEEP TO THE LEFT."—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Grennan prosecuted Shiva Bhav, a Hindu cart-driver, who stood charged at the instance of Inspector O'Kief with rash driving and thereby causing the death of a Hindu girl, of six years, under circumstances already narrated in these columns. Mr. Velinker, who defended, having addressed the court, his Worship convicted accused and fined him Rs. 30, remarking that accused ought to have stopped the cart when he was told to do so by the police sepoy on duty there, and that he was not at all justified in driving on the wrong side of the road where the accident occurred.

A LAD DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at De Lisle Road, on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Jesing Govind, aged ten years, residing with his parents at that locality. On Monday morning, deceased as usual attended the school, which he left in company of some other lads at 10 a.m. in the afternoon he was seen catching fish in the tank of the Leopold Mill, De Lisle Road, and since then he had been missed. As he did not return home in the evening, a search was made for him, but he was not found until yesterday morning, when his dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Leopold Mill Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was returned by the jury.

CHEQUERED CAREER OF A DESERTER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good charged Sergeant George Fraser with being a deserter from the Regiment to which he belonged. Accused admitted that on 4th December 1884 he was a private in the 47th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, stationed in Liverpool. In 1882 his regiment left England for Gibraltar, and thence came to India in 1884. He was stationed at Wanowrie and Poona, and the regiment left for Quetta in 1888; but before it left he had joined the Adjutant General's Office. From the latter department he was transferred to the Bombay Commissariat Department. He deserted from Bombay in 1887. He had not the military uniform on when Inspector Good arrested him. Under the name and style of Mackay and Company accused carried on business for some years. He next went to Calcutta, and there succeeded in obtaining a clerk's post. He soon exchanged the pen for a pair of scissors, and became head cutter in a first class tailoring department. The magistrate passed the usual order for making the man over to the military authorities.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slaters, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Grennan prosecuted Bhagabhai, a Hindu youth, who stood charged, at the instance of Inspector Stanford, with criminal breach of trust in respect of pearls, valued at Rs. 2,050, from his father's possession. The father had given the pearls to him to be given to a certain party whom they had been sold, but instead of doing so, he pledged the property with a Marwari and misappropriated the sale proceeds. Nehalchand Dipchand, father of the accused, being asked by Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who defended the accused, if he wished to press the charge, replied he would not do so, provided the property was recovered and handed over to him. The magistrate asked him if he would allow the pearls to be taken away by the Marwaree if his son was dealt with leniently in the matter? He said: "How can I, the property belongs to other parties." Mr. Grennan said he would not press the charge in view of the fact that accused was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in respect of the theft of pearls, valued at Rs. 3,500, on Saturday. Mr. Kapadia also pleaded for mercy. The magistrate thought the justice of the case would be met if accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence was accordingly passed. Mr. Velinker, pleader, who appeared for the Marwaris, who had received in pledge the pearls from accused, asked the court would not make an order with regard to the property until such time as was sufficient for his clients to move a civil tribunal in the matter. The magistrate, however, thought the case was a clear one, and made the usual order of restoring the property to the complainant, but his Worship made a note of Mr. Velinker's application.

STEALING WATCHES SENT FOR REPAIR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Essac, a Mahomedan watch repairer, was again charged at the instance of Inspector Hurst with three counts of criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of watches, collectively valued at Rs. 360, the property of Constable Porrett, of the Bombay Police Force, Babaji Govind, and Rozario D'Lima, all residing at Mazagon. About six or eight months ago, Constable Porrett entrusted the accused with a watch to be repaired. Accused promised to return it in a couple of days after the necessary repairs had been done, but the man did not fulfil the promise, and when Mr. Porrett went to his shop, he found it closed. On inquiry he ascertained that the accused had absconded to Ajmere after having disposed of all the articles he had in the shop. Nothing was heard about accused until Friday last, when he returned to Bombay and was arrested by the police. After his arrest the watch-repairer made a certain statement, which led to the recovery of Mr. Porrett's watch from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by accused. Several other watches belonging to the two other complainants, and other persons, were also traced to Marwarees, to whom they had been sold by the accused. These watches on being produced were identified by their respective owners. The accused admitted the offence, but stated that he fell a victim to the tricks of a "golden gang." After these watches had been entrusted to him for repairs, a man came to his shop and offered to sell a piece of gold very cheap. Accused wanted to buy it, and in order to raise money for that purpose he pledged the watches. When he discovered that he had been imposed upon, he closed the shop and absconded to Ajmere. His Worship convicted accused on all the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

BALANCE OF AN ACCOUNT.

VISHRAM ASSOO VS. SOOKDEO KERSONDAS AND OTHERS.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, proved the service of the summons on the defendants, who owed plaintiff a sum of Rs. 17,882-4-3 on an account. The learned counsel said the enquiry was adjourned at a previous hearing for the translation of a document, which he now put in. The claim was proved; and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount of the claim, with interest and costs.

A TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

FAZAL JAFFER VS. BAI VIRBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas Dharamsi and Cama, for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement for three months. The suit was of a testamentary nature; receivers had been appointed and outstanding debts were being collected, and in order to allow of all the debts being received the postponement was found necessary. His lordship granted the application.

AUTHORITY REVOKED.

DAYABHOY TAPIDAS VS. ALEXANDER HARVEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a postponement for three months on the ground that Alexander Harvey, one of the defendants, was in England and had not been served.

His lordship remarked that nothing had been done to have the summons served.

Mr. Desai said the summons had been served on Mr. Harvey's attorney in Bombay, who had refused to accept it, saying his authority had been revoked. The third defendant, who was in Bombay, had also not been served. The other defendants had been served.

His lordship granted the application.

THE LEGACY OF A LUNATIC.

SEWRAM BRAHMADEO DOKE VS. KESHAV NANAJEE DEMOTE.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that the suit had been brought to recover the legacy of a lunatic named Sitaram, amounting to Rs. 1,000, exclusive of interest and costs. A settlement had been come to between the parties, and a payment of Rs. 1,100 by the defendant was agreed upon. The terms had been reduced to writing and signed by the counsel of the respective parties, and the learned counsel asked for a decree according to those terms.

Mr. Davar, for the defendants, consented, and his lordship passed a decree accordingly.

THE VICTORIA TERMINUS REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

NOOR JEHAN BEGUM VS. DOMINICCO BORRI.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, applied for a postponement till the 18th August on the ground that the suit was one for the recovery of rent, and nearly the whole of the amount claimed, with the exception of costs, had been paid. The defendant, the proprietor of the Victoria Terminus Refreshment Rooms, was at present at Hyderabad and had not been served with the summons. Mr. Mankar put in a document which, he stated, had been refused at the Prothonotary's office. His lordship said he would enquire into the matter and give his decision subsequently.

AN ACTION ON DISHONOURED HOONDIES.

BEHARILAL ROOPRAM AND ANOTHER VS. JAIGOPAL SAVANTRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the plaintiffs, said the defendants were father and son carrying on business under the name of Savantram Jaigopal, and had dealings with the plaintiffs. Monies were due to the plaintiffs on four hoondies for Rs. 540, Rs. 550, Rs. 700, and Rs. 800, which the defendants drew on the plaintiffs' firm, but payment for which was refused at the due dates. The defendants had since stopped payment in Bombay and in Calcutta. The claim was proved; and his lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,540, with interest and costs.

AN ADMISSION OF DEBT BY TELEGRAM.

RAMBHAOO BALAJI VS. ALI ABDULLA.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah for the plaintiff, said they had received a telegram from the defendant, telling them to go to the Bank of Bengal and receive the sum of Rs. 2,540, the amount of the claim, exclusive of interest and costs. The plaintiff refused to give up the costs on any account, and instructed his solicitors to proceed with the suit, unless the costs were paid. They had telegraphed to the defendant that, if he wished to settle the suit, he must pay the costs; but they had not received his reply yet. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel asked for a week's postponement, which his lordship granted.

EXAMINATION REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with your instructive leader of to-day's date, a hint or two thrown out for the consideration of those interested in the recent Examination Reforms question will not, I hope, be deemed quite superfluous. Mr. Ranade would have it that a plucked candidate obtaining 45 per cent. in "any" subject should be excused from examination in that subject, &c. Perhaps good so far, if "all" the textbooks prescribed for the course remained the same every year. But is that so? We know from the University Calendars that text-books in English and Second Languages are never the same any two successive years. What then about that student who may luckily have obtained the saving marks in either or both of these papers? Such a case—by no means improbable—asks us to infer that because the candidate had studied, say, his Burke and Milton last year, therefore he has the same command over his Bacon and Shakespeare this year; although, humanly enough, he might be supremely innocent of these! A student obtaining the requisite marks in history or mathematics is not similarly circumstanced: questions annually recurring from the "same" books, the inference here is not so amazing. Let us now suppose that a candidate has failed to satisfy his examiners in his English paper; while a second one has been sent back to study with greater diligence his history or mathematics. Here, then, what with the one is a great difficulty in the mastery of his subject because of a complete change of books, is with the other a question of mere revision of it. Why the one should be handicapped more than the other is what I, for one, cannot understand. From any standpoint, therefore, you will allow me, sir, to hope, in your own words, that "this aspect of the situation will not be lost sigh of when the debate on the question of 'lowering the fences' is resumed."—Yours, &c.,

June 15. A. E. S.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE first shoot for the monsoon aggregate prizes, took place at Santa Cruz, last Saturday afternoon, when eleven members turned out. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent and the shooting was fairly good, considering a strong wind prevailed the whole time. The first six scores at 200 yards (standing) averaged centres, which might be considered good at 300 yards, the first four scores were within one point of centres. Spoons were won by Gunner Campbell at 200 yards and by Lieutenant D. J. Sharp and Corporal Lund at 300 yards. The next shoot will take place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next (20th instant) distances 500 and 600 yards.

1st Competition—200 yards.

	points.
Gunner E S Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	22 (a)
Col Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Col Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vol	21
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Captain S M English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Mr E Goods, Bo Rifle Club	18
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	15
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	11

(a) winner of 1st Spoon.

2nd Competition—300 yards.

	score.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22 (a)
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	21 (b)
Gunner E G Campbell, B V A	20
Col Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R	20
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Capt F M English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Col Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Fry, G I P R	16
Corpl W Wimsley, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Mr. E Good, Bo Rifle Club	7

(a) winner of 1st Spoon. (b) winner of 2nd Spoon.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ALLEGED ALTERATIONS IN MAGISTERIAL JUDGMENTS.

INPERATRIX VS. MAGANLAL KALIDAS AND AKBARKHAN GULABKHAN.

THIS was a petition by Maganlal Kalidas, an assistant master in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad, praying that the High Court will be pleased to order his complaint (referred to in the petition) to be tried on all the five sections named in it or to order the first class magistrate of Ahmedabad to pass a legal order on it; and secondly, either to reverse the illegal conviction and orders passed by the magistrate in the complaint against the petitioner, or to order the magistrate to take the petitioner's defence which he could not give on account of the threat used to him. The following judgment by Mr. Justice Strachey gives all the salient points of the petition and the circumstances under which the complaints arose.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in giving the court's decision, said:—This is an application under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for revision of an order passed on the 11th January, 1895, by the First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, convicting and sentencing the petitioner and one Akbar Khan under section 323 of the Penal Code, and also of the proceedings of the same magistrate on the same date, upon a complaint made by the petitioner. By the order in the first case, as shown by the certified copy of the judgment, the petitioner and Akbar Khan were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 each, or in default to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment, and were ordered to pay the complainant's court fees, and to pay him Rs. 10 as compensation out of the fine, under section 545 of the Code. In the second case, the magistrate tried together a complaint made against Chunnilal, the complainant in the first case, and others by the petitioner under various sections of the Penal Code, and a complaint made by Akbar Khan against the same persons under section 323. He did this upon the application of the pleader for both complainants. Upon Akbar Khan's complaint, the magistrate convicted Chunilal and another accused of an offence under section 323 of the Penal Code; and, as appears by the certified copy, of the judgment, sentence death to a fine Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a fortnight's simple imprisonment, and ordered them to pay the complainant's court fees, and to pay him Rs. 20 as compensation out of the fine. He did not proceed further with the petitioner's complaint or pass any separate order upon it. The petitioner now asks this court in revision to order the re-trial of his own complaint or else to direct the magistrate to pass an order upon it. He also prays that his conviction and sentence under Sec. 323 of the Penal Code may be set aside. In the petition many alleged illegalities and irregularities of procedure on the part of the magistrate are set forth in detail. For reasons which will presently appear the only ground of revision which we need notice is the petitioner's allegation that the magistrate in the case of the complaints of both Chunilal and Akbar Khan illegally altered his judgments after he had pronounced them in open court and signed them. The alterations which the petitioner alleges are these. In the case of Chunilal's complaint he says that the order originally was that Akbar Khan and himself should pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, and that in addition to this they should pay the complainant's court fees and Rs. 10 (i. e. Rs. 5 each) as compensation. In the case of Akbar Khan's complaint he says that the order originally was that the accused should pay a fine of Rs. 15 each and in addition the complainant's court fees and Rs. 20 (i. e., Rs. 10 each) as compensation. He says that the magistrate, after he had pronounced and signed the judgments, discovered that under section 545 of the Code compensation can only be awarded out of the fine and not as an additional penalty, and that he then altered the judgment accordingly. The first objection to the petition is that these orders and proceedings of the magistrate on the 11th January, 1895, have already been considered by this court in revision upon the application of the same petitioner. On the 21st March, 1895, a petition for revision of the conviction and sentence of Maganlal and Akbar Khan was rejected by Jardine and Ranade, J. J., and a reference to it shows that, except the point as to the alleged alteration of the judgment, every objection now urged by the petitioner was then brought before the notice of the court. Again on the 11th July, 1895, a petition for revision of the magistrate's proceedings in connection with the petitioner's complaint against Chunilal was rejected by the same judges, and then again the petition shows that all the irregularities alleged now were alleged then. That sufficiently disposes of everything in the present petition which the petitioner on either of the two former occasions brought before the court or which being then within his knowledge, he had an opportunity of urging. The decision of the Full Bench in Queen-Empress vs. Fox (I.L.R. 10 Bom. 170) has settled that this court has no jurisdiction to review its judgment pronounced on revision in a criminal case. It is obvious that we should virtually be doing this if we were to entertain upon the same materials an application for the revision of orders which this court has already considered in revision. In the petition of T. Vankatachalam (Weir, p. 1063), the High Court of Madras held that to entertain an application for revision of an order from which the petitioner has already unsuccessfully appealed, would be practically allowing a review of the order on appeal; and the same principle applies to a second application for revision upon the same materials as the first. Whether the same objection would apply to a second application for revision upon materials which were not at the time of the first within the knowledge of the petitioner but were discovered by him subsequently to the High Court's former order, is a different question. In the case of Imperatrix vs. Chimaba Khuma (Criminal Ruling No. 13 of 1889), the High Court in revision reduced a sentence and treated a subsequent reference by a magistrate for enhancement on the ground that since the reduction three previous convictions of the accused had been discovered as equivalent to asking the court to review its former order. We need not, however, express any decided opinion on the point. The question is suggested by the petitioner's objection regarding the alleged alterations in the magistrate's judgments of the 11th January 1895, because he says that he did not discover the existence of those alterations until the 11th September, or nearly two months after the second order of this court. In dealing with the objection we shall assume, but only for the sake of argument, that we have jurisdiction to deal with it, and also that the magistrate did alter his judgments in the manner alleged. Now the exercise of this court's discretionary powers under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is subject in the first place to Rule 14, Chapter IV, of the Rules of this court on its Appellate Side, which provides that applications for revision in criminal cases must be made within sixty days (exclusive of the period necessary for obtaining copies from the date of the decision complained of, the court reserving to itself the power of extending the time in any case should the interests of justice require it. We must also have regard to section 537 of the Code, which prohibits our interference in revision unless a failure of justice has been occasioned. As regards the first point, the petitioner on the 11th May 1896, asks us to revise certain orders passed by the magistrate on the 11th January 1895. It is said that the materials upon which the object is based were not discovered by the petitioner until the 11th September 1895. Assuming that statement to be true, there is still a delay of eight months to be accounted for. The only explanation given by the petitioner is that during this period he was petitioning his Excellency the Governor in Council in reference to the magistrate's proceedings. That is in our opinion, no valid excuse at all events in the case of a person of the position and education of the petitioner, who must be presumed to know his remedy and the conditions to which it is subject. Further, the petition to his Excellency was not made until the 9th March, 1896,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

REUTER reports a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols in London, yesterday, quoting the price at 113 1-16. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 102¼, as also was the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 1s. 1 7-8d. Rupee Securities, 3¼ per cent., advanced 5-16 per cent. to £64 1-16. French Rentes were ‡ per cent. higher at 101¾; and Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at 25·16½ fcs. Extra allotments of Council Bills, aggregating 17 lakhs, were made on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, viz., 4, 12, and 1 lakh, respectively, at 1s. 2 1-16d. for 10 lakhs on Bombay, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for the remainder of the allotments. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 31 7-16d. per oz., and in New York ‡ cent 68¾ cents, while Exchange on London remained at 4·88¼ dollars.

At the close of the Goat Skin Sales yesterday, the market was animated in tone. There were 1,310,000 sold, and prices were ¼d. to 1d. lower for Bombay, and 1d. for Madras prime. The opening of the Sheep Skin Sales followed on the same day, and prices ruled ¼d. to 1d. lower.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, was quoted at 35¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipmennt this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet; Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore at 34¼s, this and next month, shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market quiet; Rapeseed, Brown, at 31s., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, tone of the market quiet; for Linseed 34¼s, was quoted, this and next month's shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market quiet.

In Liverpool the Cotton market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals steady. 12,000 bales was the total of the day's sales, comprising 200 Surats. Spot prices in general showed no change, but Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for June delivery, and 3 21-32d. for October-November. The Manchester market closed firmer in tone.

Ready Mid-Uplands increased in value in New York ‡ dollar, 7 11-16 dollars per lb. being quoted. Futures for September were 16 points more at 6·84 dollars, and for December 12 points higher at 6·78 The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, amounted to 6,000 bales, the following comparison being now shown between this season's figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	6,000	2,100	1,500
Two days' do.	7,000	4,600	2,200
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,121,000	7,854,400	5,810,900

Locally, Cotton has been a steady market with a small business continuing to pass at former rates. Exporters took in all 1,600 bales to-day, of which there were 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 184, and Amraoti, at Rs. 169; 300 each, of Indore at Rs. 163; and Julgaum, at Rs. 160, 100 Compta Gianed, at Rs. 183½; and 500 Oojein, at Rs. 159. The Mills purchased 2,800 bales comprising 100 each of Bhownagar, Kadi, and Dhulia, at Rs. 179, Rs. 167½, and Rs. 153, respectively; 600 Akote, at Rs. 166; 200 each, of Viramgaum, at Rs. 168, and Karanja, at Rs. 169½; 300 each, of Khangaum, at Rs. 167; and Oojein, at Rs. 159: 500 Bengal, at Rs. 159; and 400 Bhoosawul, at Rs. 159½ per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a small business passing, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS have been more in request in a firm market, with the price of *Linseed* ½-anna higher, and that of *Rapeseed* 1-anna.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	5,692	bales.
Wheat	5,358	owts.
Linseed	15,284	„
Rapeseed	2,079	„
Gingellyseed	800	„
Poppyseed	2,551	„
Groundnuts	761	„
Castorseed	1,030	„
Rice	8,220	„

FREIGHTS.—Rates are unchanged, and shippers are booking by ready steamers at available rates which are very low for the fresh tonnage offered.

EXCHANGE opened with an appearance of firmness at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Demand and Telegraphic, Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of re-sales came out and were placed at 1s. 2 3-32d. Merchants' Bills were again very scarce. A moderate amount of Bank Telegraphic was bought at 1s 2 1-16d., causing the market to recede 1-32d. all round, but at the close rates were steadier again, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Francs do.	1'48½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady in tone, with rates ruling at 110 5-8 for Money, and 110¼ for Account.

SHARES have shown some animation to-day, and the changes as shown in our revised list, are mostly in sellers' favour.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8
The Manchester market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-16
Bar Silver	31 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this evening.

JUNE 16.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16.

The steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

Mail steamers Ballaarat, from Aden, Ceylon, from China, and Britannia, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Only two direct lines to Burma, route via Assam is imperfect. Deferred telegrams are likely to suffer delay.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagoveschensk and Wladivostock.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.

Turkish route, interrupted beyond Fao.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunnan Shuenwie and Kwangsan Mongtze. Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	2	44 p.m.	..	13
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 16th June, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	52	..	1
„ Karachi	..	34	..	1
„ Madras	..	29	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 15.

10 p.m. ... 82·7

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	84·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRCH—June 5, at Almora, the wife of Lieutenant F W Birch, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MADDEN—BUSKIN—June 10, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Assam, by the Rev H G Russell, assisted by the Rev M Rainsford, Duncan Henry Prendergast, youngest son of the late Henry Ridewood Madden, M D, to Mabel Alice second daughter of Edward Gore Buskin, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BUDGE—June 6, at Oak Openings, Mussoorie, of jaundice, Grace Mary, the infant daughter of Charles and Emily Budge, aged seven days.

SUTHERLAND—June 9, at Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, Hugh Stanley, Lieutent, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, aged 25 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.

THE multiple uses of petroleum in modern industry are strikingly exemplified in the statement of "objects and reasons" set forth in the prospectus of the European Petroleum Company, which asks the public for a million of capital, with £400,000 on debentures for the exploitation of that product on a suitable scale. The intention is to combine in one great organisation the three branches of the petroleum industry. First, the production of the crude oil on properties in the petroleum fields near Baku, and at the perhaps even richer field recently discovered in the Vladikavkas Petrovsk railway, where seven wells produce 2,000 tons of oil per diem; as well as in Roumania and Galicia, which also contribute considerable quantities of oil to the world's supply. The second branch of the industry is the transport of the oil, crude and refined, to distant markets. For this purpose, a fleet of fourteen tank steamers will be employed, their aggregate capacity being sufficient for the carriage of 200,000 tons per annum. The cost of this petroleum fleet is little under half-a-million sterling. The principal work of the Company will be the refining of the crude oil and the manufacture of the various secondary products, which are in ever increasing demand for divers purposes. There is, for instance, Solar oil now largely used in lieu of cannel coal, which is rapidly becoming scarce and dear, for the enrichment of gas. One firm alone has erected, or has under contract, twenty-four gas installations which, when at full work, will use 100,000 tons of Solar oil per annum. One London Company will require four times that quantity. Then there is lubricating oil for machinery, which has replaced the animal and vegetable oil formerly used for that purpose, the superior kind costing from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a gallon. The mineral oil, with or without an admixture of other oil, costs from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* a gallon. Gasolene and benzine are amongst the products, and for the latter a considerable demand may be expected for the motors of the new horseless carriages. To these is to be added astatki or residuum, which is largely used in Russia as fuel for locomotives and steamers. The Great Eastern Railway Company burn this fuel in twenty-five locomotives, and are converting six engines to burn it in place of coal. It has double the heat-producing power of an equal weight of coal, and there is consequently a great saving in the cost of stowage and haulage. It is also more easily handled, being applied in the form of spray by a practically automatic arrangement, and requires no trouble or delay in lighting or extinguishing. Stoking is abolished. It needs no gift of prophecy to predict that the day is not far distant when oil fuel will be largely used on board the war ships of all nations. We may even live to see the P. & O. steamers using oil instead of coal, and earning large dividends by the addition to cargo capacity of the space now given up to the stowage of coal.

There seems to be no occasion for misgivings as to the permanence of the world's supply of mineral oil. America had practically a monopoly of petroleum until the Russians struck oil in the Baku country along the coast of the Caspian. The largest deposits are still found in the United States, which were quite prepared to supply the whole world, but for the wholly unexpected competition of Russia. Of late years a great oil belt has been found in Roumania, and also in Galicia. The company abovementioned calculate upon getting from Baku 120,000 tons per annum, from the other Russian oil-field, Grosney, now being developed, 80,000 tons, from Galicia 30,000, and from Roumania 20,000. A total of 250,000 tons, which, immense as it is, is scarcely an appreciable proportion of the total output, from sources wholly independent of the vaster American mineral oil-beds. Last year the United Kingdom imported nearly three millions and a-half barrels. Dr. W. H. Wilson in an article which appeared in the *Madras Review*, brought together much interesting information, showing that petroleum has been used for illuminating and medicinal purposes from prehistoric times. He might have mentioned that Alexander the Great's victory at Arbela was celebrated locally by an illumination supplied by the mineral oil exuding from the soil in the neighbourhood of the present village of Arbil. Alexander was surprised to see the torch men running along for a considerable distance, applying their torches to the ground, which immediately burst into flame. The traces of the oil are patent to sight and smell in the same locality to the present day. The deposits in Burmah on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, about half-way between Rangoon and Mandalay, were exploited to a certain extent for over two thousand years. Dr. Wilson suggests that it was this Burmese oil that is known in Tamil as "man thilum," which signifies "earth ointment," or earth oil. The oil made use of in Southern India by the Tamil faculty for rheumatism and skin diseases, doubtless came from Ava, for there is no local supply. Mineral oil has been found in small quantities in certain parts of the Punjab. The Government of India, some nine years ago, when Sir Theodore Hope was Chief of the Public Works Department, made vigorous efforts to develop a deposit of petroleum found near Kohat, in the then newly annexed territory. An expert was brought from Canada, and numerous wells were sunk. The oil was found and brought to the surface, but it was so thick and slab, that it refused to flow through pipes, and could not therefore be conveyed to the railway some fifty miles distant. The substance was so bituminous that on exposure to the air it became hard enough to be used as tiles for the roofing of buildings and even as pavement. The difficulty of carriage in that hilly country, and the small quantity of oil to be obtained, caused the abandonment of the works. It is possible that when communications are improved in that region, this substance may yet be worked at a profit.

In America, where petroleum is so abundant, many years elapsed before it was found possible to produce it at a reasonable cost. In the beginning of the century a gallon of petroleum sold for £4. In 1843 the price had fallen to five shillings. Until 1859 the only oil procurable was that which was found near the surface of the ground. Nothing was known of the immense quantities existing in the reservoirs beneath. Even had their presence been surmised, the means of tapping them had not then been invented. In the year 1859, the first borehole was pierced in the United States. The Baku oil was first worked on any considerable scale in 1875. The firm of Nobel Brothers organised the industry in the neighbourhood of the Caspian, which has since acquired an immense development. Pipes have been laid from the oil district to Batoum, a distance of four hundred miles, and the arrangements are nearing completion, by which the oil will be brought to that port at a minimum cost for exportation by tank steamers to Europe, India, and the Further East. Ten years ago, Russian oil was unknown in India. In 1889, 18,000,000 gallons were imported from Batoum, and in 1892, that quantity was doubled. In 1893-94, some 87,000,000 gallons were imported from Russia and America, but chiefly from the former country. Dr. Wilson recommends that mineral oil in this country especially, where coal gas is attainable in only two of the Presidency cities, should be converted into oil-gas for illuminating purposes. Oil-gas has many advantages over ordinary coal gas, its power being far greater, and the cost of production in India much less. Compressed oil-gas, giving a clear and brilliant light, manufactured by the method, patented by Julias Pintsch, of Berlin, is now used on most of the English and Continental railways, and the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the East Indian railways have adopted it for a large number of their carriages. The economy effected even in England by the use of gas made from petroleum enabled the Metropolitan railway to pay for the oil gas-plant out of savings in three years. It is actually cheaper than coal-gas in the country where coal is cheapest. The Suez Canal has for years past been lighted by buoys and beacons, supplied from cylinders, filled with Pintsch's compressed oil-gas. This method first rendered night transit through the Canal possible. For large factories up-country oil-gas would present many advantages over petroleum as an illuminant, not the least being practical immunity against the danger of fire from careless handling of petroleum in lamps. Petroleum has done marvels within the forty years which have elapsed since the first bore-well was sunk in America, and no one can assign limits to its development in the near future. Were it not for electricity and the incandescent gas-burner, it need fear no rival as a cheap substitute for daylight.

IT is not often that an Indian Civil Servant whose promotion has been rapid, and whose prospects are of the best, relinquishes his connection with India after some seventeen years' service, as Mr. Walter R. Lawrence has done, to take up far less important work at Home. After bringing order out of a chaos and thoroughly reorganising the land revenue system of Kashmir, Mr. Lawrence has given up prospects of advancement unequalled by those of any other man in the Service of his own age, and has become the agent of the Duke of Bedford. From the fields of the Kashmir peasant to the broad acres of the Sandy and Thorney estates and to the crowded slums around Covent Garden, is a far cry, and the conditions under which Mr. Lawrence will continue his labours for the improvement of agriculture will differ very widely from those he has had to meet during the last four or five years. He will exchange the beautiful scenery of the Valley cradled in the Himalayas for the broad expanse of Fen country made familiar to all readers of Kingsley by his "Hereward the Wake." Instead of hearing the superstitions of the Kashmir peasant in regard to the terrible forces of nature, Mr. Lawrence will learn something of the curious folk-lore of the Fens. Instead of dealing with the timid ryot and the village karkoon, the late Settlement Officer in Kashmir will be brought into contact with good-natured, plain-spoken and industrious tenant-farmers, and with estate stewards—people who are so tenaciously conservative of their long-tried methods that it will be quite impossible for him to effect such great changes in his new sphere as in the one he has just left. Mainly owing to Mr. Lawrence's instrumentality (backed up of course by the prestige of the Government that had lent his services to the Ruler of Kashmir), the people are no longer lazy in tilling the soil, and the rampant, widespread dishonesty of old has passed away. All the land has been settled; and the people not only pay their revenue, but actually feel some shame when detected in a lie. In a lecture delivered some six months ago at a meeting of the East India Association, Mr. Lawrence observed that "confidence and capital would make Kashmir the wonder and envy of the world. With a soil and climate suited to the production of all the staples to be found in a temperate climate, with water power and water carriage everywhere available, with a people cunning in agriculture and unrivalled as dexterous artisans, surely there is a great future for that delectable country." But Mr. Lawrence has left the "delectable country" that owes so much to him, and has joined himself to the distressed landlords of England, who in these days of dilapidated husbandry find it difficult to make their estates pay, and for whose benefit (according to the Opposition) the Agricultural Rating Bill was passed. In a speech lately delivered to his Thorney tenants the Duke of Bedford declared that the estate was being worked at a loss for him. In 1894 there was a deficit of £1,814, and last year of £445. Beyond suggesting that further reductions should be made in the rating of agricultural land, his Grace expressed himself unable to point to any remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things. In this extremity he has called to his aid a gentleman who has placed on a prosperous footing the agriculture of a kingdom 80,000 square miles in extent. It remains to be seen whether he can do the same with the broad acres of Sandy and Thorney.

THE *Jiji Shimpo*, one of the leading native journals of Tokio, publishes a list of nobles, whose patriotism led them to contribute to the War Fund, and the amount each of them gave. The total amount is set down at 151,268,56 yen. The contributors numbered 67; the average thus works out in round figures to 2,257 yen each. That does not seem much, exclaims the leading Anglo-Japanese journal, but it hastens to explain that the Japanese nobles are far from being a wealthy class, and that a contribution of 2,257 yen means fully half-a-year's income in the case of many of them. When the war broke out, and before it became known that the Government intended to issue a war loan, there was talk of a general contribution by all classes, the subscriptions not to carry interest. Had that course been pursued, it is clear that a very large sum would have been furnished. Eighty million yen was freely spoken of, and, indeed, at a meeting held by leading residents of Tokio, that amount was estimated as likely to be forthcoming. This amount there is every reason to believe would promptly have been subscribed. So popular was the war and so all-pervading the spirit of Jingoism in Japan. But it seems while the promoters of the meeting were formulating their scheme of collection, they received information that the Government deemed it more advisable to issue interest bearing war bonds from time to time as required. The idea of a general contribution was thereupon abandoned, but not until considerable sums were subscribed in that form for both naval and military purposes, the aggregate being roughly stated at about four million yen.

THE prospectus of the Tapti Valley Railway Company has been issued, and an abridgement of it appears elsewhere. But holders of capital seeking a good and safe investment who think of turning to the advertisement with an eye to business will be disappointed. The whole of the capital has been subscribed—a very large proportion of it in the district tapped by the railway,—and the prospectus is therefore published "for general information only." True to the liberal policy in regard to railway extension which has throughout characterised his administration, the Gaekwar of Baroda has raised the amount of his pecuniary interest in the concern to 34 lakhs—being over one-fourth of the total capital,—and has given such of the land as lies in his territory free of charge. Under the management of a directorate consisting of Mr. Forrest, Mr. G. R. Lynn, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Sayani, and Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas the line is certain to be conducted on thoroughly business principles, and as it will run through rich and fertile districts hitherto unreached by railways its success is assured. We share the hope expressed in the prospectus that before many years are passed the line will be carried through to a junction with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Jalagon, thus opening up communication between Central India and Gujerat, and saving the interchanged traffic the heavy cost of transit *via* Bombay which it now incurs.

THERE has been a further most satisfactory improvement in the public health. The mortality has declined, without calculating the increased population, to 28·09. The health of the city may now be considered good, and better than it has been for nearly a year. If, however, the burst of the monsoon is much longer deferred, we doubt if the present favourable state of the public health will continue. The total number of deaths registered amounts to 469, being forty-five less than in the last week, and 110 less than in the corresponding week of the last year. At present the general health of the city is excellent, but it must not be supposed that the mortality in all districts is the same. It is just now when the public health is good, the same as when the public health was bad, that the mortality in certain districts is very low and in the swampy and overcrowded districts very high.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

Mr. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, proceeds on three months' privilege leave from the 27th proximo.

SATURDAY next being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen,-Empress of India, a salute of thirty-one guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m., that day.

THE *Saturday Journal* writes:—The last two or three years have been remarkable, about this season, for what is familiarly known as the tree-smearing scare. It was started again a few days ago in the N.-W. Provinces. As a matter of fact, the practice has absolutely no fanatical significance. This is the mango season, and any casual observer in the outlying districts will see at a glance that most trees so marked are mango trees. The rural cultivator is perfectly innocent of politics, caste pr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPENSE OF THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he believed that the expense of the Nile expedition would not reach half-a-million for some time.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emperor William, who is plainly endeavouring to promote a renewal of the good understanding with Great Britain, has sent to the First Royal Dragoons, of which he is Colonel, a wreath to decorate the colours of the Regiment on Waterloo Day.

MEETING OF UNIONISTS.

A meeting of Unionist members was held at the Foreign Office, yesterday, to consider the situation in Parliament.

Mr. Balfour urged the party to facilitate the passing of Government measures, and especially the Education Bill.

He hoped the House would be able to adjourn by the middle of August and reassemble in January.

The meeting undertook to support the Government.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 16.

It now appears doubtful whether the gold platform will be accepted by the Committee of the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

THE JAPANESE ENVOY AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

Prince Hohenlohe paid a prolonged visit to Field Marshal Yamagata to-day.

HONORS TO LI HUNG CHANG.

The Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on Li Hung Chang.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The s. s. Thames, with mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day.

TRANSFRONTIER RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

There is no truth in the rumour of the advance of the Amir's troops to Bellput. One hundred levies are reported to have arrived at Zar Mellen, chiefly Gulman Khels. No hostile action, however, is apprehended on the frontier.

A rumour has also reached Simla to the effect that the Kohistanis have assaulted one of our outposts. The report is entirely without official foundation.

REVISED OPIUM RULES.

Revised Opium Rules have been sanctioned.

FATAL ATTACK BY DACOITS.

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

A party, consisting of four Burman traders, was attacked by a gang of Kachin dacoits, near Aura village, when on their way back to the Railway from the jade mines. One trader was killed, and the others were severely wounded. Identification of the dacoits seems to be complete, and one has been already captured. The rapid growth of ruby and jade mining in Northern-Burma is accompanied by the increase of dacoities; Kachins from the debateable land between Burma and China being the offenders. Parties of military police regularly convoy traders from the ruby mines at Mogok to the new ruby field at Nanyasedk, above Bhamo, where there are already several thousand diggers at work.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

POONA, JUNE 16.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities have resolved to prosecute Wasudev Khanderao, acting Assistant Station-master at Yeoat, and Guard Steers, who was in charge of the goods train which collided with the Raichore mail lately. The chief doubt existing seems to be whether lights on the rear of the parted goods train were burning brighty or dimly, or not at all, as all three versions are given. The guard and the station staff at Uruli state that the lights were burning brightly, while the guard of the mail states that the light was burning dimly, and the rest of the staff on the mail say that there was no light at all. The guard is blamed for not protecting the train rear. His contention is that he ran in front when the train parted to attract the attention of the driver, but being unable to do so, he went to the brake, when the collision occurred before he could stop. The station-master admits having made a mistake in supposing that the train arrived intact, because he saw the brakesman coming from the back of the train with a light and believed him to be the guard. Both the accused have engaged counsel.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN THE AGA KHAN FAMILY.

It will be with considerable pain that the public will learn of another tragedy, in which members of the Aga Khan family were murdered by robbers. The anguish caused by the treacherous murder of Aga Junghi Shah and his eldest son at Jeddah had scarcely had time to abate in the minds of the numerous followers of his Highness the Aga Khan, when news of a fresh outrage reaches Bombay to aggravate it. The occurrence of these tragedies invests them, in the minds of the followers of his Highness, during the most sacred days of the Mohurrum, with a peculiar significance which might not be understood by the professors of other faiths. It appears from letters received in Bombay that Aga Lutuff Ali Khan, son of a daughter of the first Aga Khan, was travelling about a month and a-half ago with a large caravan from Kirman to Bunder Abbas, on his way to Bombay, with his wife and children and some followers. Whilst travelling across a desert, the caravan was surrounded by a party of some two hundred robbers. Aga Lutuff Ali Khan, who was without any weapon of defence in his hands, bravely fought with others against the robbers, whose object was only to plunder the members of the caravan of all the valuable property they possessed. A hand-to-hand fight occurred, in which Lutuff Ali Khan and his wife were murdered. The struggle was a desperate one, which roused the fury of the robbers, and many members of the caravan were murdered, but it his not at present known how many. During the heat of the struggle, some of Lutuff Ali Khan's followers had an opportunity of saving his children, and eventually escaped with them to a safe place. Aga Lutuff Ali Khan was a fine young man, about thirty-six years of age. He left Bombay some ten years ago, and had been residing with his wife and children at a place near Kirman. He was coming out with his wife and family to visit his relations in Bombay.

THE MONSOON.

The Port Officer of Bombay received a further telegram, yesterday, from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla, at 12 noon :—"Storm signal. Hoist signal number one drum to indicate cyclonic storm in existence in Arabian Sea, near west coast, probably in about eighteen north latitude, which will probably cross track of vessels leaving the port for Aden." Accordingly the signal No. 1 was hoisted on the Town Castle Flagstaff.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bombay, Captain W. E. Robertson, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Jeddah via Karachi, reports having experienced strong south-west swell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

There is little doubt that the issues of 2½ per cent. debentures by the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railway Companies will be readily absorbed. The present temper of the market is such that anything in the shape of a really first-class security, even though the yield be a very low one, is eagerly sought after. In April last, it will be remembered, an Indian 2½ per cent. Loan was raised for the first time; but the minimum price of issue was fixed below par. Though the money now being raised is in the form of railway debentures, the loans are guaranteed both as regards principal and interest by the Secretary of State for India, and the minimum price is fixed at par. There is this disadvantage about the new issues, however, they are repayable in seven and eight years, whereas the loan raised direct by the Government earlier in the year has thirty years to run.

The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is always looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest, as affording a good idea of the condition of trade in the East and Australia. Notwithstanding unfavourable conditions, the management have been able to improve on the results for the corresponding period. Passenger traffics were better, but freight rates have been anything but satisfactory. Rates have declined from all parts of the East, even from the low figures reached during the last financial year. Trade has been large, but the supply of tonnage has exceeded the demand not only in the Indian, trade, but in that with China and Australia. Some improvement in the exchange and the hardening tendency of outward rates has to a certain extent counteracted the losses thus incurred, and on the whole the company's revenue has been fairly satisfactory. Unfortunately, there is no prospect at present of an improvement in Eastern freights, and "it is only by means of their larger carrying ships that the company are enabled to make headway against the unsatisfactory tendency now referred to in connexion with almost every branch of the carrying trade of the Far East.'

The condition and prospects of trade since the close of last month have become somewhat less assuring in various directions, and in a few there are signs of distinct retrogression. This is the case in some departments of the Yorkshire worsted and woollen industries, particularly at Bradford. To some extent the falling-off of demand for goods and yarns there is due to the weakness which has supervened in the markets for certain descriptions of raw wool, but it is still more the result of diminished inquiry for manufactures, and especially of growing slackness in the United States trade. The strike of marine engineers in the shipbuilding yards of the Nort-East coats has checked the demand for pig-iron, and although there is no slackening of activity in the manufactured iron and steel trades, new business is less abundant in some departments. As a rule, however, there is still considerable buoyancy in all the iron and steel manufacturing districts, the important exception being the tin plate industry of South Wales. In Scotland, at Middlesbrough, at Barrow, and in the Midlands, the works are usually kept fully going, although fresh business is not always coming forward freely, especially in Scotland and in North-Eastern England. Steel railway material continues in good demand both for home use and for foreign markets. The exports of this class of manufactures during the four months ended April 30, reached 222,221 tons, against 109,809 tons in the corresponding portion of 1895, the increase being 112,412 tons, or at the rate of 102 per cent. The greater portion of this expansion occurs in the shipments to India, the Argentine Republic, Australasia, and Mexico. Engineering industry in nearly all its branches is very active, the North-Eastern strike district excepted, the requirements of foreign as well as home buyers being large. Of all kinds of machinery and steam engines the exports during the last four months amounted to £5,259,489 against £4,476,551 in the like period of 1895, and £4,175,495 in 1894.

The Manchester market for cotton goods and yarns has continued quiet, and the course of business has revealed no strongly marked features. The sales even in the most favourably situated departments have not often exceeded the rate of production, and in some of them they have fallen distinctly below that level. Most China staples are in this latter class, the prominent exception being a few favourite makes of high quality. The movement for India has been moderate though fairly steady, and enough has been done in cloths for the home trade and the less important foreign outlets to prevent the market from being absolutely dull. In the yarn sections the export demand has continued fair, and home manufacturers have bought steadily though carefully. Surprise is occasionally expressed at the continued quietness of yarns made from American cotton, and the barely remunerative prices obtainable, in view of the fact that a good many spindles in this department are stopped. To a large extent this fact is no doubt attributable to the unusally large proportion of the finer yarns spun from Egyptian cotton used for some time past by manufacturers. With a few exceptions, chiefly amongst the producers of fancy goods, and special qualities of plain goods, manufacturers still find it very difficult to realise even small profits, and not unfrequently the avoidance of loss is equally hard to accomplish.

It is undesstood that the German Government is sending experts to India to study and report upon the position of the cotton industry, particularly with regard to the effect of the revised duties. The inquiry, however, it is believed, will be of quite a private character, the appointed persons having no official status.

According to the report of the Imperial Maritime Customs on the trade of China, neither the war with Japan nor the riots and disturbances in certain provinces seriously interfered with trade, which was active and prosperous during the year. The right to import machinery, conceded by the treaty of peace, gave an extraordinary impetus to industries, especially cotton spinning and weaving, in which Chinese and foreigners have now invested much capital. "Cheap labour and raw material are abundant, and, with the continuance of the advantage which the East enjoys by the fall in the gold price of silver, there is every prospect of China becoming a most important manufacturing country, which will lead to a keen and formidable competition in textiles between the East and West." The gross Customs revenue last year was Tls. 21,385,000 (the tael fluctuating between 2s. 8½d. and 3s. 0 7-8d.), or Tls. 1,138,000 less than in the previous year. This was due to the port of Niu-chwang yielding no revenue during the Japanese occupation, and the cessation of the revenue from the two treaty ports of Formosa on the cession of that island to Japan. Making due allowance for these, the revenue exceeded that of any previous year, and shows a great expansion in the trade of the Empire. The imports in 1895 amounted to approximately 17½ million taels, against 162 million taels in 1894, while the exports reached a total of 143½ million taels as compared with 128 million taels in 1894. The latter increase is, however, partly due to coast traffic being entered as foreign; but there is a positive gain of over nine million taels by increased exports of silk, tea, cotton, and other staples. Silk is now the chief export since tea receded to a subordinate position.

It is stated that the subsidy to be paid by the Japanese Government to the Nippon Yushen Kaisha in respect of the latter's European service will be 493,855 yen for six round voyages, provided the steamers be not less than 4,130 tons, and have a speed of not less than eleven knots an hour. If larger vessels be employed the consideration will be larger. Thus, if all the steamers are, as they probably will be, of the same size as the Tosamaru, which has inaugurated the service, the amount for the six voyages in the year will reach 807,600 yen. In respect of its Bombay line, which has been in existence for little more than a year, the Nippon Yushen Kaisha receives 190,000 yen; and for its Australian line, which is shortly to be commenced, the company will receive 350,000 yen annually. The main intention, we are informed, in establishing the line to London is to obtain a better footing than is at present possible for Japanese wares in Europe; but the thing cuts both ways, and I shall be surprised if the advent of the steamers does not lead the existing lines to readjust their freights in order to nullify the new competition, which, on the basis of the subsidy, promises to be severe.

In a handsome volume entitled Future Trade in the Far East Mr. C. C. Wakefield describes the principal trade routes and centres of Eastern Russia, China, Japan, and India, and remarks on the direction which further development is likely to take. At the present time, when attention is specially attracted to these regions and the future trade of the Far East, as affected by the Treaty of Simonoseki, and the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway is the subject of general speculation, the publication of a book of handy reference on the subject is a happy thought, and the volume is not unlikely to prove useful. The description and history of the various localities and open ports treated of are interesting, being a combination of the graphic and the brief; and though the title of the book is perhaps a little misleading, inasmuch as we are not permitted to look very far into the future, yet possibly the author is right when, instead of indulging in wild speculations on the future of the interior of the country, he follows the less ambitious plan of describing what is known, and suggesting the lines along which he thinks future commercial intercourse will travel. The book is copiously illustrated, and contains many plans of the settlements and maps, including a useful one showing the route of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Complaints are being made in Australia of the increasing imperfection of the records of the shipments of the silver to the Far East. Formerly, when all the silver for that quarter passed through London, some approximately accurate return was made. But of late, it appears, direct shipments on a large scale have been made from San Francisco and Australia. The following is given as a return of the shipments of silver from South Australia to India, China, and Japan during the last three years :—

		1893.	1894.	1895.
To India ...	ounces	3,551,631	1,764,933	6,384,715
	value	£352,320	£282,571	£823,077
To China ...	ounces	1,982,706	3,966,743	618,181
	value	£282,571	£493,860	£70,600
To Japan ...	ounces	.....	176,292	.....
	value	.....	£22,970	.....

It thus appears that the total of the shipments of Australian silver to the Far East was 7,002,895 ounces in 1895, as against 5,901,973 ounces in 1894, and 5,534,390 ounces in 1893. It is stated that the orders for remittance are still received from London, though the silver goes direct to its destination.

Next year a new railway line will be completed in Russia which is expected to effect a revolution in the grain trade of that country. It will connect the Volga at Tzaritzin with Tekhoretz, a station on the Vladikavkaz-Novo Rossisk line. It will thus do away with the necessity for towing the grain of the volga provinces up stream and through the canals to the Baltic ports. No exporters will think of continuing to use this tedious and expensive route when they know that they can float their grain barges down the river to Tzaritzin, and there load the grain into railway trucks for direct conveyance to Novo Rossisk. This place is a comparatively new port on the northern coast of the Caucasus, which has thriven wonderfully since its opening. Already it annually exports three times as much grain as St. Petersburg, and now the authorities are making arrangements for receiving and shipping about one million tons annually.

Although from time to time, when some exceptional demand comes upon the market, there is a slight rise in the value of money, the general conditions remain unchanged, and still point to a further extended period of exceeding ease in the Money market. The official minimum of the Bank of England has now remained at 2 per cent. for two years and three months, and according to present indications is likely to remain there for a considerable time longer. The total of other deposits after making allowance for the Japanese money is exceptionally large, while, as mentioned below, public deposits are nearly six millions higher than at the corresponding date last year. Further shipments of gold amounting to about £340,000 have just been made from Australia, and the Cape, thus raising the aggregate on the way to this country to about a million and a quarter. The precious metal is being freely shipped from New York to the Continent, and it is quite possible that with the almost complete cessation of purchases of American securities here gold may also come hither. There is little or no export inquiry for the metal, and there appears to be no probability of such operations on any large scale. Thanks to the receipt of gold from abroad during the week and Government disbursements, the market has been able to liquidate its indebtedness to the Bank of England, the other securities, according to this week's return, showing a reduction of £982,000. This has been accomplished without trenching upon bankers' balances more than to the extent of £470,542. The whole of the gold received from abroad, and more, went into the country; but, on the other hand, there was a contraction in the note circulation of £112,000, so that on balance the reserve is about £71,000 higher. It may be pointed out that, notwithstanding the decrease in the Government deposits of nearly half a million the public deposits still stand at the high total of 15½ millions, which is approximately six millions larger than the total of the corresponding week last year.

An interesting statement is made in the report of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for the year 1895. Acting upon the Actuaries' advice the directors have resolved to adopt the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum as the estimated interest yield of the funds in the future, instead of 3 per cent. as in past investigations; that is to say, that out of the total interest income 2½ per cent. interest on the funds will be required, or appropriated, to enable the actuarial calculations to be realised, and all interest received above that rate will fall into the profit account. On this point the actuaries remark:—"A change of interest basis from 3 per cent. to 2½ per cent. (taking also into account a different treatment of the premium 'loadings') will necessitate an addition to the old standard reserve of £102,898. For the reasons we have pointed out we strongly recommend the adoption of the higher standard. It should be fully understood that this additional Reserve of £102,898 is not permanently taken from the members' profit fund, but that it will gradually be returned to them in the form of Bonus, as long as the interest yield exceeds 2½ per cent. per annum, the members having, in the meantime, the further protection that the higher Reserve affords.

During the ten years, 1881 to 1890, the capitalised wealth of the Southern States of America is said to have increased 50 per cent. This enormous creation of new wealth equalled a sum of £760,000,000 sterling. Such was the abounding prosperity of the South when trade depression towards the end of 1890 brought commercial progress to a temporary stand. Five years, full of liquidations, have passed away; the New York panic of 1893, the Australian Bank failures, and the Argentine collapse have become ancient history. The palsy of depression has given place to trade revival. The commerce of the world has entered upon a new era of expansion. In this advance the Southern States are not lagging behind. It is interesting to learn that the South is engaged in building 100 new cotton mills, to contain 800,000 spindles, which may be expected to consume 250,000 bales of American cotton per annum. The immediate effect of trade revival has invariably been both to enlarge the consumption of cotton and to increase the profits of spinners. As proof of the latter assertion, the profits of the Fall River mills for ten years past may be adduced. An examination of the profit and loss account of the Oldham limited mills demonstrates the same welcome fact. The prospect for the entire trade is therefore good.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

On Monday, the 29th instant, the Senate of the Bombay University will meet to consider the report of the various faculties on the motion brought forward last September by Mr. Justice Ranade concerning an important alteration in the examinations of the University. The motion emanates from one of the brightest ornaments of the Bombay University, and one who ought in justice to be regarded as the person best qualified to speak on subjects of this nature in virtue of a long connection with educational matters in the Presidency, and as being thoroughly in touch with the condition and aspirations of the Indian students. The words of the motion are as clear as daylight, and it deserves the mature consideration of gentlemen on whom will devolve the important obligation of either accepting or rejecting the proposal. It may be well to mention what the motion will be :—"That candidates failing at any University examination but obtaining in any subject at least 45 p. c. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. *Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed.*" The last sentence is especially significant; as it will confer on the weaker brethren only a pass degree. Of course, a sharp distinction will be drawn both by the public and by the Government between men who are classed and those who merely get a pass, when there is any patronage to be distributed or appointments to be made. Mr. Justice Ranade's main object in proposing this motion must evidently have been to alleviate the difficulties of the ordinary student, and at the same time to minimise the evil influences of cramming which transforms the students into mere machines for passing examinations. The adoption of this motion will incontestably give free scope for the development of minds that may possess some intrinsic value, but may not be worth a great deal from an examination point of view. By accepting this sensible measure the University will enable a large number of men to enter life and find out for themselves the avocations for which they are best fitted. A degree only means that the holder of it has received the elements of general education and has acquired a certain amount of discretion. Polish and other things could be generally acquired by study and observation. After all, a man on the completion of his University curriculum is only supposed to have entered on the threshold of life. Prior to his taking the degree he is nothing more than a student of books; subsequently he becomes a student of nature and human character.

It may possibly be urged by those who are against Mr. Ranade that his motion will lower the prestige of the University, as ostensibly it will enable an inferior class of men (or rather men who are not capable of devoting attention equally to a number of subjects) to get the usual stamp of merit from the University. The theory that degrees are the chief criterion by which the merit of individuals is to be determined is an obsolete and an exploded one in Europe at the present time. It is a well-known fact that an eminent English politician left the Oxford University because he was unable to pass Responsions after several trials. Instances of this could be easily multiplied. If these supposed weaker men turn out good practical and successful men of the world there will be a special ground for the University to congratulate itself on its discernment and foresight.

Last year when the question was under consideration, Mr. Justice Ranade proved by statistics and facts that the present system entails serious hardships on the students and throws unnecessary barriers in their way. By removing these obstacles the sphere for the activity of the student will be enlarged and a fair chance will be given him for displaying his natural merit. Last year, the Syndicate did not feel itself justified in taking any steps in the matter; possibly it may have been supposed by the syndics that an important alteration of this character was too serious a matter to be hastily decided. It is true in certain respects that an executive body like the Syndicate ought not to be at liberty to decide on questions of fundamental policy without the consent of the legislative assembly—the Senate. Subsequently the Senate called upon the various faculties to submit their reports on the subject.

The faculties of Arts and Law regard the proposed change with favour. The faculty of Medicine are anxious to raise the percentage, perhaps for the simple reason that on doctors depends the safety of life. The Engineering faculty is averse to accepting the proposed measure. It is to be hoped that on Monday, the 29th instant, the learned members of the Senate will unhesitatingly adopt the motion that is sure to produce far-reaching results, and among other things ameliorate the physical strain on the Bombay students. If some of the Fellows, who are connected with teaching work consider the percentage rather low, it may be suggested that a compromise of some sort will have the desired effect. No disqualification should attach to a project, purely on the ground of its being in advance of the age in which it is proposed; its expediency and practicability should be the sole tests.

M. A. A.

THE VACANT MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Municipal Auditorship is vacant again, would you give me some space to have my say on the subject of a fresh appointment?

I, for one, and there are many others like me, did not quite understand then, and do not understand now, the principle of the selection to the post from quite a host of candidates of a Government pensioner who was only conversant with the Government system of accounts. How would a thorough knowledge of the cast-iron system of Government accounts bound down to the strict observance of a multitude of rules and regulations, be of more use for a thorough and efficient audit of municipal accounts than an all-round knowledge of various styles and systems of accounts derived from varied experience at the merchants' desk, the bankers' counter, or the joint stock company's accountants' table, is a thing which a lot of thick-headed people like myself cannot understand. It stands to reason that the former would be a martinet inexacting deference to mere forms, when the latter with his more diversified knowledge would look more to the spirit than to the letter of his duties. Another striking objection to making a knowledge of Government accounts a "sine qua non" to the municipal auditorship, as the Corporation Committee thought it wise to do, is that the berth will be henceforth open to Government pensioners only; no man in active Government employment could take up the municipal auditorship; no man outside Government could be expected to have a practical knowledge of the red-tape system of Government accounts, so there is no other class left to draw recruits from for the municipal auditorship than the limited class of Government pensioners in the Accounts Department.

Is it not also humiliating to the Corporation of "Urbs prima in Indis," and to the general intelligence and the success of high education in the Presidency, that men fit for high posts under the Municipality could not be found anywhere else outside the list of retired Government officials? We take every opportunity of bragging of our successful local Governments, of defying the Government on all and sundry occasions, of telling the Government that we could do everything that they are doing as well, if not better, and still when important work for the furtherance of local self-government has to be done we avail ourselves of the services of men whom Government have declared incapable of further work by putting them down on the list of pensioners. This absurd state of things was commented upon by one of the English corporationers when he said that at this rate the municipal offices would soon become an asylum for the halt, lame, and blind.

To avoid the unseemly scramble for the post that occurred last year, would it not be very dignified and just the right thing to do for every individual member of the Corporation to refuse to receive visits from aspirants for the post or letters of recommendation on their behalf from influential connections and friends. I would suggest their going a step further, and reckon every such visit and letter of recommendation a positive disqualification for the post.—Yours, &c.

June 15. W.

MILITARY NEWS.

General leave of absence is granted to Captain E. S. Cleeve, R.A., from 19th June to 31st July 1896.

Privilege leave is granted to 2nd Lieutenant C. E. B. Robinson, attached 17th Bombay Infantry, from 26th June to 24th August 1896.

Surgeon-Captain H. J. Parry, Army Medical Staff, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave, which will be hereafter granted to him.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN.

RETURN OF ANOTHER TRANSPORT.

The hired Transport Bhundara, No. 1, under the command of Captain C. H. Bell, R.N.R., arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Suakin. She left here on the 22nd May with 12 British officers, 13 Native officers, 800 fighting men, 200 followers, 80 mules, and 13 horses on board besides considerable stores. The Bhundara had a very fine passage throughout, and the troops had a jolly time. Everything went merry as a marriage bell during the voyage. She arrived at Suakin on the 1st instant, at 11 a.m. As all the necessary arrangements were ready for disembarking the troops, the work was immediately commenced and was completed within two and a-half hours, and the stores were subsequently landed. A word of praise is due to the officers of the vessel, who had hard work to perform along with the military officers in disembarkation. The troops after landing marched to the town, where quarters were provided for them. The Bhundara left for the return voyage on the 6th June, and called at Aden on the 9th instant to receive coal and water. Between Suakin and Aden fine weather was experienced, and between Aden and Socotra light favourable winds. After passing Socotra, the Bhundara met very heavy S.-W. monsoon across, up to within two days of Bombay, accompanied by rain, when it decreased a little. Soon after her arrival in port a large number of carpenters and coolies with a number of lighters were despatched on board from the Government Dockyard, to remove the fittings, under the supervision of Mr. F. McCullock. After the completion of the work to-day, the Bhundara will be paid off.

DACOITIES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

Palitana has during the last few months had its peace and quiet disturbed by repeated acts of dacoities committed within its limits. Some bad cases have occurred quite recently, and the inhabitants are in a state of apprehension for the safety of their lives and property. Last Christmas the village of Jalvadar was looted. The dacoits—a band of some fifteen men—looted the houses of residents and carried away effects worth about Rs. 1,500. The next dacoity was committed at Motabharodia, about the middle of April last, by some twenty men. In the attack a pasaits and a barber are said to have been killed, and one or two others wounded. It is alleged that they took away with them ornaments worth about Rs. 1,500 from the house of patel Arjan. The village police instead of rendering assistance fled, and took refuge in their houses. They were subsequently arrested, and dismissed from service. The dacoits after looting the village made good their escape, and are still at large. The property, too, has not yet been recovered. The village of Khijadiun, a district of Mokhadka, was recently attacked by robbers, who have not yet been caught. Between Palitana and Songadh, a marriage party (jan) was attacked very recently, and clothes and ornaments worth about Rs. 1,200 are said to have been taken away. Strong measures to suppress these dacoities have been taken, but the present Superintendent of Police in Palitana, who was formerly in the service of the late Thakore Saheb, and subsequently in that of Prince Samatsinhji, evidently requires his hands to be strengthened.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. have written to you on the subject of the Star of India Mills. They are loth to take serious notice of Mr. Shapoorji, who, according to them, owns two-thirds of the company's shares although the argument sounds queer, I think they are wise. I said at the meeting that, independent of the legal aspects, the agents have so manipulated the figures as to show larger earnings. That the one-and-half per cent. premium realized on the sale of debentures is not working profit. And if it were the same ought to be deducted from Rs. 16,000 remaining due as charges incurred on debentures. That the Rs. 16,000 charges on debentures is incurred for working and maintenance of the mill, and must therefore be deducted from the earnings of the year. To this they make no reply. Perhaps it is through fear of losing their character for seriousness.

After the closing of the mints there was a tremendous fall in all mill shares; and so in the Star Mill shares. When Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. took over the mill they bought their qualification shares at Rs. 350. The greatest fall was during their tenure of office, when they fell as low as Rs. 100 per share. I bought all the shares during their tenure of office. There has been since recovery both in value of all mill shares and in working profits. The recovery of the Star's working profits compares very unfavourably with others.

I said that the charge of one of the largest mill engines in Bombay with surface condensor was handed over to a young man, who never had the sole and independent charge of an engine before, with the consequence of accident to the brasses and loss of two months' working. Their reply is simply begging the question. If my statement was wrong, they ought to have produced certificates and given us the names of the mills whose engines he was in sole and independent charge of. Any reports after the fact do not go for much.

The debenture question is not yet quite arranged, and I have put in a protest of which I do not wish to speak here.

Of the commission paid as wages of management of the mill to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., only one-sixth went into the pockets of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the rest to outsiders. If Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. receive more than Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co.'s share, I congratulate them for having succeeded in securing more from those who helped them to re-impose the same onerous terms on the company.

The kernel of the whole discussion between me and the agents is that they have so arranged the alleged earnings as just to put them within the limit under which, according to their reading of the articles of the association, they can claim two pies commission, while I maintain that they are entitled to only one pie commission, which makes a difference of Rs. 25,000.

Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. dwelt extensively on the mighty benefits they have conferred on the mill since they have the management of it. If paying no dividend during their tenure of office and charging 9 per cent. on the advances to the mill, be some of them, they are welcome to the consolation.—Yours, &c.,

June 16. S. B. BROACHA.

EFFICIENT ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article in the "Pioneer," headed "Volunteer Movement in India," reproduced in your issue of to-day, will you please permit me in the interests of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery to correct a serious error on the part of the writer, in stating that "amateur gunnery is apparently not much in vogue in 'Bombay the Beautiful,' for the local corps only furnishes 47 efficients."

Where this information was derived from I am unable to say, as, according to the last official returns, being those for the season ending 1894-95, the number of efficients was 248. The returns for the season 1895-96 are not yet published.—Yours, &c.,

A BOMBAY VOLUNTEER GUNNER.

June 16.

THE BERAR SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers would inform me whether the Berar Spinning Company, the proceedings of which company's general meeting you have published to-day, is the mill originally known as the "Budneira Mill," the shares of which were of Rs. 500 each, and which company was afterwards reconstructed under a different name, and at a reduced value of shares (Rs. 200 each). If the Berar is the offspring of the Budneira Mill, then the directors and agents are to be congratulated on its present prosperous condition, for it has paid a very excellent dividend besides carrying a handsome sum to the reserve and depreciation funds, and, if rumour be correct, the prospects of the current year are said to be equally bright, hence some enquiry after their stock within the last three weeks.—Yours, &c.,

June 16. AN INVESTOR.

A warrant has been issued (says the *Chronicle's* New York correspondent) for the arrest of the Rev. Francis Hermans, pastor of the Scandinavian Church in Salt Lake City, who is suspected of the murder of Miss Clausen, his betrothed, and several other persons.

IGATPURI WATER-SUPPLY.

The accompanying memorial to the Bombay Government regarding the proposed Water Works at Igatpuri, has been forwarded by the inhabitants of Igatpuri in public meeting assembled :—

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Igatpuri, adopted at a public meeting, held on the 27th May, 1896, sheweth.

That the town of Igatpuri suffers greatly from scarcity of water for drinking and other purposes, and as the Municipality is unable to undertake any costly scheme without outside help, it is the object of this memorial to lay before your Excellency in Council the difficulties which are at present experienced with regard to the water-supply of the town, and your memorialists pray that they will meet with your Excellency's earnest and favorable consideration.

The town is partly supplied with water from the tank belonging to the Railway Company situated at a distance of about a mile from the centre of the town and partly from the public wells. Only a few bungalows built and owned by the Railway Company are supplied directly from the tank. For the rest of the public there are 7 stand-pipes. They are open 6 hours every day (3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening) each stand-pipe having four tops. In these days i.e. in the hot season, when the supply in the tank runs short, each top passes about 3 gallons of water every 5 minutes. Hence the total amount of water supplied per hour from every stand pipe comes to 144 gallons. In all, 6048 gallons of water are supplied every day from the 7 stand-pipes. There are besides 18 wells in the whole town, 8 of them have perennial springs and the rest dry up shortly after the monsoon is over. The population of the town is nearly 9,000 and from the above data it will be seen that the water supplied by the Railway tank which is less than a gallon per head is not sufficient even for 1-10th of the population. Consequently great scarcity of water is felt by the town people more especially in the months of the hot weather, viz., March, April, and May.

The Railway Reservoir is at present nearly half silted up, and it is understood that it cannot be repaired or improved without a large outlay. As the tank gets more and more silted up, your memorialists fear that the Railway Company will discontinue to supply to the public, even the slight quantity of water mentioned above, for which even the Municipality pays annually a sum of Rs. 200 to the Company.

Since the last 15 or 20 years, various proposals for water-supply of Igatpuri have been under contemplation, but owing to several difficulties the Municipality was not able to take any action in the matter. In April 1895, one of the members of the Municipality (Mr. Rattonjee Bhickajee Nariman) put himself in communication with Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, of Bombay, but owing to Mr. Rattonjee's sad death the subject was for a time lost sight of. It was subsequently ascertained that Sir Dinshaw Petit had expressed to Mr. Rattonjee his disire to give a grant-in-aid for the proposed water works. The Municipality thereupon resolved to send a deputation to Sir Dinshaw Petit. Accordingly Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide, Messrs. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Patell, C. Bertrand, Lakmichund Kiratmal and Abajee Ganesh proceeded to Bombay and saw Sir Dinshaw Petit on the 1st May 1896. After a long discussion, Sir Dinshaw generously promised a handsome sum of Rs. 15,000 provided that Government would give the balance of the estimated cost and that the Reservoir be called after him name.

Thereafter at a special general meeting of the Municipality held on the 4th May, 1896, it was resolved to accept Sir Dinshaw Petit's munificent offer and the Executive Engineer, Nassik, has been requested to select the most suitable of the different sites available for the storage Reservoir, and to prepare a detailed survey plan and estimate.

A rough estimate of the cost of the work made last year by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hight, shows that nothing can be done under Rs. 80,000. This, however, only includes the cost of works and your memorialists think that what with compensation for land and other items the cost of the proposed water works, whichever site and scheme may be eventually decided upon, will be not less than Rs. 80,000. Deducting Rs. 15,000 promised by Sir Dinshaw Petit, there remains a sum of Rs. 65,000 to be met, and the question has now arisen as to how to meet the deficiency.

A preliminary meeting of about 25 gentlemen was held on the 14th ultimo and it was then resolved that a public meeting be convened to consider the matter and to appoint an influential committee to collect subscriptions from the public.

8. Having so far given proofs of their own anxiety and determination to help themselves, your memorialists now approach your Excellency in the hope that Government may be graciously pleased to help the people of Igatpuri in their difficulty. The Municipality can at the very most meet half the cost of the water works by raising a loan. There will still be a large deficiency (after deducting Sir Dinshaw Petit's donation and the public subscriptions) and your memorialists are humbly of opinion that it is not too much on our part to ask Government to help them to that extent. Government have of late given annually to Local Boards contributions to the amount of one-third of the cost of water works and they have similarly undertaken to help Village Sanitary committees to the extent of one-sixth of the cost of local water works. Your memorialists urge that the case of the town of Igatpuri is in no wise different from that of the above bodies. In fact the municipality of Igatpuri is poorer than any Local Board, and the natural situation of the town unavoidably makes any scheme of water works expensive. The condition of the general population too, is not superior to that of any village or Local Board area. Except a comparatively few Railway officials, the whole of the population consists of Railway workman, labourers and a few petty shop-keepers and agriculturists.

Your Excellency's memorialists, therefore, in conclusion, pray that after taking into consideration all the circumstances set forth above, Government will be pleased to help the Municipality to the extent of the deficiency or at least to extend to this town the same concession as is allowed to Local Boards and your memorialists, for this act of kindness as in duty bound, will ever pray.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned invention have been filed, during the week ending 6th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, of 1888 :—

George Ainsworth, government pensioner, residing at the Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon, Bombay, for fastening and sealing corked bottles, so that they cannot be uncorked and the contents extracted without serious damage to the seal.

M. B. Mahadev, Messrs. Mahadev and Narayen, printers, Madras, for a water-lift.

Friedrich Albrecht, metal spinner, of 441, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in connecting devices specially adapted for securing tubes or rods to mains, plates or other articles.

James Burgess Readman, analytical and consulting chemist, of 4, Lindsay Place, Edinburgh, in the county of Mid Lothian, Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for obtaining cyanides.

The Improved Patent Forced Draught Furnance Syndicate, Limited, of 73, Queen Victoria-street, in the city and county of London,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. TREVOR CHICHELE PLOWDEN, C.S.I., British Resident at Hyderabad, is mentioned as a possible successor of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, when the Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship becomes vacant; but it is still a long time from now to March 1897, when Sir Dennis's official term will expire.

THE Magistrate of Gonda has committed Syed Ikbal Ali, the Subordinate Judge, who has been charged before him with bribery and corruption, to the sessions. The trial will take place in Fyzabad next month.

IN the course of an altercation at Agra, on Friday a soldier of the East Surrey Regiment stabbed another soldier in the chest. The wounded man has been removed to hospital, and lies in a precarious state.

COMMISSIONED officers of the Ordnance Department will in future be granted furlough and leave other than privilege leave by Lieutenant-General's Commanding, with the concurrence of the Director-General of Ordnance in India. Honorary Commissioned and Warrant officers will also be granted such leave by Lieutenant-Generals, but in their cases no reference to the Director-General is necessary.

THE value of house property in Calcutta is clearly emphasised by the price obtained for the block of buildings known as the Belatee Bungalow, which was put up to auction on Wednesday and realised the handsome price of five lakhs and one thousand rupees.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes :—We have come to have confidence in Lord George Hamilton's power to select the right men for any appointments that are at his disposal, and we trust, his Lordship will exercise his best judgment in selecting a successor to Sir Comer Petheram. We believe, the Secretary of State is quite alive to the supreme importance that is justly attached to the character of the office of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

SUBJECT to the control of the Director-General, the Inspector-General will in future have full powers over all Ordnance establishments, European and Native in his command, except commissioned officers. He will dispose, in accordance with the regulations, of all questions regarding pay, promotions, transfers, leave, and pension under civil rules of these establishments. He can grant privilege leave to commissioned or warrant officers reporting his having done so in the case of commissioned officers to the Director-General.

WRITING from a mofussil station, the name of which is not given, a correspondent informs a native contemporary, that while a pleader of a Judge's Court was standing outside the court, at about 5 p.m. one day recently, a shot struck him in the neck. The shot came from the direction of the magistrate's quarters. The pleader is carried to his house, where, medical attendance was called. It was found that the shot had entered about an inch-deep in the neck. Some of the pleaders went to the magistrate, who, it is said, admitted that he fired a gun without thinking that the shot would take so wide a range. It is rumoured, however, the correspondent adds, that the gun was fired, not by the magistrate, but by his *mem-saheb*.

THE plague, which has overtaken the betel-nut trees in certain districts in Lower Bengal, is not merely a question of the scarcity and rise in price of this article of luxury, but of livelihood to a large number of people, who cultivate these trees. We have only praised for the promptness with which the Government has set on foot an enquiry into the cause of this unlooked for calamity, but would urge on the necessity of means being soon discovered, and pointed out to the betel-nut cultivators to avert this spread of the plague, or its repetition. The Government ought always to be as much prompt in, and anxious for, securing desirable results from an enquiry or investigation as it is for instituting an enquiry.

THE Silk Committee has succeeded in rearing healthy seed and in getting Silk worms rid of disease, mainly by constantly feeding them on mature leaves, and by ventilation and cleanliness. In order to demonstrate to the Silk-growers the usefulness of this system, writes a contemporary, arrangements have been made for establishing rearing sheds in different parts of the country, and it is hoped that they would be visited by the Silk-growers and that the lessons inculcated would be followed by them. Holding that the duty of Government in such cases is to act as a pioneer to show the persons interested in the trade, what measures of improvement are practicable, and that this object has been achieved, the Government has practically withdrawn from the the work of silk experiments in Bengal.

A SET of rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting, and fishing in State forests, with a view to prevent the extinction of wild animals, birds, and fish, and also to protect the forests from fire occasioned by the carelessness of sportsmen, has been framed for all reserved and protected forests in Bengal, excepting the protected forests of Khurda, Chota Nagpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. These rules prohibit absolutely the killing of fish by the use of poisons and all hunting, shooting, etc., within the fire-protected areas during the dry season of the year except by special permission, and all hunting, shooting, etc., generally, except under license or permit. By a condition attached to the license a close time is provided for certain kind of birds and animals, and the destruction of the females of certain other animals is prohibited. A separate and less stringent set of rules was passed, suitable to the protected forests of Khurda, Chota Nagpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are little more than scattered tracts of village jungle. In order to protect birds and wild animals in tracts other than Governmet forests, a method adopted in the Darjeeling district has been recommended to the notice of all District officers. By this system when licenses are given to carry arms, a condition is attached that they should not be used for the purpose of killing game in certain close months.

THE following is from the Bangalore *Daily Post* : "Despite the Infant Marriage Act passed by the Mysore Government, prohibiting infant marriages in the Province, such unions are contracted with impunity, notwithstanding several prosecutions and punishments. In reference to a case which occurred on the 22nd October 1895, when some persons caused the marriage of an infant-girl,named Gangi, of about two and-a-half years old, with a boy named Venkatrama, aged twelve years, the Government have sanctioned the prosecution of all the persons who knowingly aided and abetted the same."

NOT many days ago, the Howrah Magistrate had to deal with a case concerning a man and a woman which has its funny aspect. In the words of the Admite age the man's defence was that the woman tempted him. Apparently, he was one of those simple-minded, innocent Mohamedans, who was content with the plain statement of the woman that she was free to marry him and he took her "for better, for worse." But it turned out that there were other important parties, who had not been consulted, and the end was very much worse than the beginning, for the fair damsel was committed to take her trial for bigamy at the Criminal Sessions. Now it strikes me that this is particularly hard on the woman. A Mohamedan man can marry as many wives as he pleases, but the woman may have only one husband. Surely no better case that this can be put forward for the intervention of the "Waman's Rights, Protection, and Equality with Man Society."

THE laws are severe on natives, who are found in the possession of arms without a license. A man in Rangoon, who was caught with a pistol, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 16th May last, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 96,827, and for goods, etc., Rs. 84,919, making altogether Rs. 1,81,746, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 174. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,76,175, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 169.

APPARENTLY the Ceylon papers have not made up their minds whether the monsoon has, in reality, broken there. This is what a local paper says :—Anyone who still believes the big S. W. has burst should go down to the sea at night and look upon its glassy surface, unruffled by a wave ; or glance in the direction of the Drunken Sailor's Rock, and notice that no waves break over it at all. In fact, the monsoon has disappeared altogether, and it is getting as hot in Colombo as before. A correspondent, however, who says he knows as much about the monsoon as any one, declares that though the monsoon this year is rather a failure, it has burst without a doubt.

IN his journey from Pekin to the Himalayas, Captain Younghusband crossed the great Gobo Desert, in Western China. Most of the travelling was done by night to avoid the heat of the day, but sometimes the party had to push on both day and night to reach water. Captain Younghusband, in *The Heart of a Continent*, says :—"After seven and-a-half miles we left the hills, and entered a gravel plain covered with coarse bushes, but no grass. There was no path, and we headed straight for the end of the Tian-shan range. After passing over the plain for fifteen miles we struck a path and followed it along till half-past 11 p.m., when we halted to cook some food and rest the camels. It was of no use pitching camp, for there was neither water, fuel, nor grass ; not a bush, nor a plant, nor a blade of grass—absolutely nothing but gravel. I lay down on the ground and slept till Liu-san brought me some soup and tinned beef. We started again at 4 a.m., and marched till 3-15 p.m. through the most desolate country I have ever seen. . . . We were gradually descending to a very low level, the sun was getting higher and higher, and the wind hotter and hotter until I shrank from it as from the blast of a furnace. Only the hot winds of the Punjab can be likened to it. Fortunately we still had some water in the casks, brought from our last camping ground, and we had some bread, so we were not on our last legs ; but it was a trying march for the men, and much more so for the camels, for they had nothing to eat or drink, and the heat both days was extreme."

THE greatest known curiosity of insect life, so far as habits are concerned at least, is to be found in the "parasol" or "umbrella" ant. The common name by which the creature is known is bestowed because of a queer habit this species of ant has of stripping certain kinds of trees and shrubs of their foliage and carrying the leaves to their nests. An army of these ants which have been off on a foraging expedition, present the queerest sight imaginable as they march in long columns by twos, fours, and sixes, each holding the stem of a leaf in its jaws, the leaf shading the little insect's body like a parasol does the face and shoulders of a lady. The early naturalists imagined that these ants carried leaves for the sole purpose of protecting themselves against the rays of the tropical sun, but recent investigation shows that they have another use for the bits of green they gather. The leaves according to our authority, are only wanted as soil upon which to grow a certain species of fungi which the parasol ant is very fond of. The agricultural investigator mentioned above gives a detailed account of observation at a parasol ant's nest, where fungus growing appears to have been the chief industry.

QUALIFIED lady medical practitioners are having a hard struggle at home to obtain recognition. The great obstacle in their way appears to be the various societies which steadly exclude females from membership regardless of qualification. Quite recently, at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, several ladies holding diplomas presented themselves for election, but as on previous occasion, were rejected. Why should this be ? In this country there are several lady medical practitioners in charge some independently, of public institutions. With its vast population of caste women, thousands of whom are not reached by the operations of the Dufferin Fund for supplying Medical aid to the women of India, this country presents an admirable field for the labours of skilled women who cannot obtain recognition at home. Why does she not waft across to them the Macedonian cry—"Come over and help us ?"

A FURTHER despatch from Massowah announces that the Italian prisoners detained at points nearest to the Italian lines were duly surrendered without any special event characterising the proceedings. The men surrendered comprised three officers and eighty-eight men, and three more officers and five soldiers were expected to arrive in the course of the day. There still remain a few Italian wounded and invalids in the province of Tigre whom it is impossible to transport at the present moment. It is hoped that the Lasta prisoners, numbering about fifty, will be set at liberty towards the end of the month. Some difficulties were experienced with regard to the transfer of the prisoners owing to the fear entertained by a few hundred Abyssinians that the Italians would avail themselves of the positions which they hold, and which command Adigrat, to effect a surprise. General Baldissera in consequence ordered the Dalmagno division to retire a distance of several kilometres.

ANOTHER despatch from Massowah announces that Lieutenant Sapelli, commanding the Seraf bands, was sent with a portion of that force in order to recapture Amba Debra, which was occupied by the son of Ras Sebath. The lieutenant surprised the place at night and captured it. Hitherto Amba Debra has been considered impregnable. The Italians had fourteen men killed and four seriously wounded, while the enemy who took to flight, suffered considerable loss. Lieutenant Marogi particularly distinguished himself during the attack.

THE fort of Adigrat has been completely evacuated by the Italians. The chief Tespai at that place had expressed the desire that the fort should be blown up in order to prevent its falling into the hands of Ras Sebath intact, but General Baldissera refused, preferring not to interfere between the two rival Abyssinian chiefs. The general transferred his sphere of operations to Dongollo and subsequently moved to Barachit and Senafeh. Acting in agreement with Ras Mangascia, he will despatch two companies of engineers to the battlefield of Adowa in order to bury the dead and to erect a monument. Some 15,000 troops are reported to have been ordered to return to Italy.

THE intelligent well-wishers of Italy in all parts of the world will strongly approve of the decision of the Government upon the Abyssinian question. Two extreme views have been pressed upon the Cabinet. There is a party which declares it to be the duty of Italy at all costs to occupy and hold the Adigrat-Adowa line, and thereby to vindicate her position against King Menelik. There is another party which proclaims with equal vehemence that Italy's aspirations in Abyssinia are a costly folly from which she must desist, at whatever sacrifice of her feelings and her prestige. The Ministry have rejected the suggestions of both these parties and have resolved to adopt a middle couse. They have announced it to be their intention to abandon the Adigrat-Adowa boundary, and orders have been issued for the evacuation of the former place. They refuse, on the other hand, to withdraw from Abyssinia altogether. They propose to make the line of the Mareb Belesa the definite Italian frontier to the south, and to establish the Italian dominion securely in the region between it and Massowah. The arguments in favour of this course are that the Adigrat-Adowa border might be conquered and held in the long run, but it could be conquered and held only at the price of a prolonged and desperate struggle with Menelik, whereas the occupation of the more northerly frontier is not likely to involve further fighting of a serious kind. An evacuation of the whole country, on the other hand, would inflict too deep a wound on the prestige and self-respect of Italy to be tolerated lightly.

A PICTURESQUE incident is related by the Madrid correspondent of the "Standard." The pictures of the late Duke of Osuna have just been sold by auction, including a portrait of the Duke himself. When this was put up, amongst the bidders was one of the Duke's old servants—an attendant who had been in the service of the Duke and his father before him. When the bids mounted up beyond his means, the old servant was so affected that he burst into tears ; but the trustees of the Duke's creditors bought the portrait, and there and then gave it to the old man, who was so amazed and delighted that he went off with the picture, "literally speechless with emotion."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE final general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1895-96, is as follows :—

The situation, as described in the Second Memorandum on the wheat crop issued three months ago (7th March), remains substantially unaltered. As a consequence of the premature cessation of the autumn monsoon of 1895, the area placed under wheat was, in most of the wheat-growing regions, seriously restricted ; and as a consequence of the almost complete failure of the winter rains of 1895-96 the yield on this restricted area was also in every case much below the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the poor harvest followed on an even poorer harvest in the preceding year, and the same remark applies to the Nizam's Territory ; in the Central Provinces also the poor harvest followed a deficient harvest last year. In all other places the yield was greatly below that of the preceding year as well as below the average yield. In the Punjab, where the harvest represents from 35 to 40 per cent. of the whole of the Indian wheat harvest, the deficient outturn of this season followed on two successive harvests of remarkable abundance.

The total area and yield of the season compare as follows, with those of the preceding year and the average :—

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1893-94...	24,370,091	6,239,571
1894-95...	25,994,155	6,279,334
1895-96...	21,777,129	4,874,932

The facts as regards each province are summarised below :—

In the Punjab, the monsoon rains of 1895 were scanty and ceased early, hardly any falling after August. The winter rains were also a failure, and disaster was averted only by a general fall in the end of January and beginning of February. At sowing time, there was no good rain in any district, and consequently the area sown was greatly restricted, amounting to less than 6,000,000 acres against over 8,000,000 acres in 1894 (which was an unusually good year) and nearly 7,000,000 the average of the five preceding years. The restriction was exclusively in unirrigated tracts dependent entirely on the rainfall ; in irrigated tracts there was a considerable increase. The absence of rain at sowing time having been followed by a very unfavourable season for all crops dependent on the fall of rain, the yield was very small, whether compared with that of the preceding year or the average yield, and the reduction is proportionately much greater than the reduction in the area sown :

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1893-94...	6,981,540	1,998,269
1894-95...	8,051,800	2,395,353
1895-96...	6,893,400	1,715,873

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, is inclined to think that the yield has been under-estimated. He also says that though the quantity was deficient the quality was good and the grain heavy ; but that the yield of straw is everywhere deficient. On the whole the crop on the irrigated area is about the average or a little below it, while the crop on the unirrigated area hardly reaches a ten-anna yield. The yield of the province generally may be taken at twelve annas, or a little over.

In the "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" the character of the season was almost exactly what has been stated above for the Punjab, with this difference that the rain of January and February din not extend beyond the divisions of Meerut and Rohilkhand and part of the Agra division ; nor was it sufficient over any great area where it fell after the prolonged drought. Some scattered rain fell in March, but it did no appreciable good. The unfavourable conditions at sowing time, greatly restricted the area sown :

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1893-94...	4,778,700	1,619,750
1894-95...	4,627,816	1,141,297
1895-96...	3,696,576	1,236,488

As in the Punjab the grain was heavy and the quality very good, and the yield, though greatly below the average, was better than that of last year, when the weight and quality of the grain suffered from continued wet and cloud. In these provinces as in the Punjab, it was the wheat on unirrigated land which suffered, the yield in irrigated tracts being but little if at all below average.

In Bengal the character of the season was much what it was in the North-Western Provinces. The autumn rains ceased early and the winter rains failed. The area sown, though slightly in excess of the area sown in the preceding year, was below the average, and the yield was much below that of last year and the average :

Average of two years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1893-94...	1,473,600	459,000
1894-95...	1,414,000	386,300
1895-96...	1,427,400	345,800

In Bombay and Sind also the season was on the whole unfavourable, owing generally to the causes already specified except in the Southern Deccan where the area was reduced in consequence of the late rain being too heavy for the sowing wheat. The area and yield were both very unsatisfactory :

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1893-94...	2,900,947	784,139
1894-95...	3,351,916	960,222
1895-96...	2,526,034	511,533

It is stated that in most places the yield is only sufficient for local consumption.

In the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, the area and yield are also very deficient :

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1894-95	2,734,970	637,567
1895-96	2,346,670	506,977

In the Central Provinces the monsoon rains came to an early and abrupt termination, as elsewhere, practically ceasing after September, which month the fallswere slight and local. The conditions were unfavourable at sowing time, with the result of a contracted area, and they became worse as time went on with the further result of a deficient crop on a small area. Fortunately, the weather, which was clear and cold, was adverse to the spread of disease ; otherwise the yield would have been only nominal. As matters have turned out, the quality of the crop, as in Northern India, is excellent ; there was no disease and the grain was well developed :

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1893-94...	4,007,926	730,981
1894-95..	2,393,348	602,275
1895-96..	2,573,170	431,039

The conditions in Berar were almost exactly similar to those of the Central Provinces. The crop was saved from disaster by the unusually bright and cold winter which was adverse to disease, but the yield was very small.

In the Nizam's Territory it is reported that the area was larger than the average, while the yield was much smaller, though larger than that of last year. It is doubtful, however, whether the figures can be implicitly trusted.

Prices and trade.—With the contracted area in every province where wheat is an important crop, prices have been moving upwards for some months past as the rain held off and prospects became more uncertain. With the inferior results of the harvest ascertained, prices have now reached a high level everywhere. With reduced surplus stocks in India, and such a range of prices there, is but little present prospect of any considerable export trade having regard to the demand for Indian consumption, and the absence of any special demand from Europe where prices of wheat still ruleclow, though higher than they were last year.

The rise of prices in India is exhibited in the following table of quantities sold retail per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.

	Punjab.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Central Provinces	Bombay.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1st-half of March 1894...	23 14	16 3	18 1	13 2
Ditto March 1895...	21 10	15 3	14 9	14 9
Ditto August " ...	19 0	14 4	13 13	14 6
Ditto September 1895.	19 0	14 9	13 12	15 0
Ditto October "	17 1	13 13	13 9	14 4
Ditto November "	15 6	12 12	13 9	14 5
Ditto December "	15 1	12 4	13 10	14 5
Ditto January 1896...	14 4	11 13	13 7	14 3
Ditto February "	13 11	11 4	13 4	13 5
Ditto March "	14 4	12 4	13 14	13 6

A WELL-KNOWN TRADE MARK UPHELD.

THE illegality of certain colourable imitations of the well-known trade mark, Carter's Little Liver Pills, has just been finally declared by a perpetual injunction of the Court of Chancery, granted by Mr. Justice Stirling, January 31st. The defendant had used the titles "Little Liver Pills" and "Coated Little Liver Pills," and the injunction restrained him from the use of these, and of any other title colourably resembling the words "Little Liver Pills," the sole right in which was claimed by the Carter Medicine Company, proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills, at whose suit the injunction was issued.

It is understood that the Carter Medicine Company is initiating a vigorous campaign against all infringer of their rights in this title at Common Law and otherwise, and notices warning medicine-vendors and others have already been issued. Private information to be treated confidentially, is being invited in regard to the matter by Mr. C. Urquhart Fisher, of 45, Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C., Solicitor to the plaintiffs, the Carter Medcine Company with a view to proceedings.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer," 2d. Weekly. Engineers should read the story of the next Naval War now appearing in the Practical Engineer. PRACTICAL Engineer. The cheapest and best engineering papers published. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

CRICKET.

MR. GAGRAT'S TEAM VS. THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB.

IN a match played on Sunday last, between the above clubs, the former won by 123 runs. Mr. Gagrat's team put 107 runs to 44 of their opponents. The chief contributors were Gagrat 53, Raja 40, Daroowalla, D. 24, Bapasola 12, and B. Daroowalla 15. One of the chief features of the day was the excellent wicket-keeping of Bapasola.

Y. M. C. A. VS. ARMY AND NAVY.

PLAYED on Saturday on the Cooperage ; full score and analysis.

Y. M. C. A.

W H Peyton, c Wilson, b Prescott	7
W B George, c Long, b Godfrey	9
E James, c Stephenson, b Godfrey	11
F J Clark, c Godfrey, b Prescott	8
J Allan, b Taylor	12
E E Waller, c Stephenson, b Taylor	3
C H Bailey, st Walcott, b Godfrey	1
W Church, c and b Godfrey	6
E Hines, not out	2
A D Martin, st Walcott, b Taylor	0
E West, b Taylor	0
Extras	2
Total	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Godfrey	65	35	1	4
Prescott	40	20	2	2
Taylor	25	4	3	4

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

Mason, c Allan b Clark	1
Long, b Clark	2
Godfrey, b Allan	2
Windsor, b Clark	0
Walcott, c Clark, b Allan	52
Wilson, c West, b Clark	7
Prescott, b Clark	5
Simmonse, st Peyton, b James	0
Jones, not out	2
Taylor, b Allan	0
Stephenson at Peyton, b Allan	0
Extras	6
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
F J Clark	55	20	4	5
J Allan	60	19	5	4
E James	10	2	0	1

TERRIBLE MURDER IN PARIS.

DECADENT POETRY AND CRIME.

A MURDER of an extraordinary kind has been discovered in Paris. On Thursday (May 21) a trunk was left by a man and woman at the railway station of Couville, near Cherbourg. In consequence of an objectionable odour which proceeded from it, the trunk was opened on Friday, and was found to contain the nude body of a young man. In the afternoon the persons who had left the trunk, came to claim it and were arrested. They gave fictitious names, and made a statement to the effect that they had been commissioned to convey the body from Paris in the trunk to avoid expense ; but after the body had been identified as that of one Emile Delahaeff, twenty-one years of age, a dealer in stamps. Aubert confessed that they had enticed him into their lodgings and murdered him with a hatchet for the sake of a valuable album of stamps which he had in his possession.

The accused man, whose name appears to be Joseph Aubert, is said to be well-known to the foreign journalists in Paris. He seems to have since raised a plea that he acted in self-defence. The name of his mistress is Marguerite Dubois, who is described as nice-looking and having a pleasing manner, with blonde hair, "an almost sonsy face," blue eyes, and pretty hands. The papers describe her dress as tasteful and piquant.

The Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" tells something of the antecedents of Aubert, whom he remembers seeing some three years ago (a little squinting southerner with yellow face and black hair courtier en vins) with an English friend, a wild, poet-creature, sworn friend of all that was odd or eccentric, who must have picked up Aubert in some nightly ramble through the Quartier Latin. The correspondent adds :—

I heard subsequently that the poet and he had quarrelled ; that there had been legal proceedings and seizures—the usual end to such acquaintanceships. But the papers tell us something of the after-movements of this sinister being. We find him keeping a wine shop in the Rue des Filles du Calvaire ; travelling for fictitious wine-growers ; making repeated visits to Bordeaux, Biarritz, and that little dove's-nest hard by, Cap Breton. He is a noted Linguist in the Quartier Latin, this little man, and how characteristic of the Quartier he is ! Here is this little ruse Bordeaux peasant resuscitating the "Vie de Boheme" with Marguerite, his mistress and accompiice ("Marguerite !" —what crimes have been committed in thy name, in story, though not all as vulgar as this one), the Mimi of Murger and the real Mimi, let it be understood, stripped of her romantic tinsel, in all her horror and foulness. Then comes a vague sojourn in the environs of Paris, more Bohemianism, a little couutry house stocked with the inevitable red wine, a nightmare scene in which a jealous aspirant to Marguerite's hand falls down the cellar steps of the chalet, an ugly wound on his head, caused, so says Aubert, by the stumble, and the reported murderer disappears, changes his name, falls deeper than ever into the mire of Bohemianism, is no longer a wine merchant, leans more and more to the literary side, asks for railway passes from publishers, and finally, draggle-heeled and starving, stumbles across the Stamp Exchange in the Champs Elysees and there meets his victim. Delahaeff is a weakling, an enthusiast, and a stamp collector. How can he resist the blandishments of this ex-traveller in Bordeaux wines, who is also a decadant poet ? Then comes the rendezvous, the fatal blow, the robbery of the stamp collection, the travelling-box—"la malle." The corpse, stripped and arranged with all sorts of undertaking precautions, bespeaking a horrible familiarity with death, is crammed into the box, corded, weighed, labelled, and despatched by rail. Ah, that "malle" ! In the sanguinary history of French crime how frequently it re-appears ! Desrues—Eyraud—Aubert : always a portmanteau !

MR. KIPLING AND THE REPORTERS.

Now that the full reports of the action brought by Mr. Rudyard Kipling against Mr. Beatty Balestier, are before us(says the "Daily Chronicle") it seems desirable to say one word of comment. Mr. Kipling obviously took the course which seemed to promise the speediest, completest and most dignified solution of the very unpleasant problem that had come upon him in consequence of his promise to his dead friend. He probably supposed that the legal proceedings would be little more than formal, and virtually private. He was bitterly undeceived. The little town of Brattleboro' made the occasion a "circus," the judge and the lawyer seemed to be bent on rendering the proceedings as farcical as possible, and of course, the reporters "worked it for all it was worth." One of these, however, was positively moved to sympathy for his victim, and he tells the truth about Mr. Kipling in the following words :—

For five years the people of this country have been curious to know about Rudyard Kipling. For five years Rudyard Kipling has studiously and systematically kept himself to himself, thereby heightening the public curiosity which he strove to avoid. Newspapers, magazines, weekly periodicals, and literary syndicates of all kinds, have sent representative after representative to this town to interview this interesting man, and each time the effort failed, and Rudyard Kipling became more reserved than ever. To-day came the crash. In a legal proceeding that had every element of a farce comedy trial, before an old-fashioned justice of the peace, amid the laughter and the stares of a hundred farmers and idle towns-people, and in the presence of a dozen newspaper men, to whom he had again and again refussd to speak of himself and his life, he sat for four hours, the victim of two long-winded country lawyers, who vied with each other in dragging from him the details of his family troubles and his domestic life. And between his sensation of disgust with the whole affair and his thorough appreciation of the humour of the proceeding, he found himself in the most amazing situation that ever fell to the lot of a distinguished literary man.

The "Daily News" New York correspondent, wrote on May 22 :—

Mr. Kipling has had a somewhat uncomfortable evidence of his great popularity at Gloucester, the chief fishing port of Massachussets. He is writing a story about life on a fishing fleet, and wishing to obtain accurate personal knowledge of the subject has shipped with a friend on a large fishing sloop. He sailed on her from Boston recently, and yesterday entered Gloucester Harbour, went ashore with his friend, and registered at a hotel under an assumed name. While talking in the hotel lobby, his friend accidentally addressed Mr. Kipling by his name. The clerk heard this and spread the news, and Mr. Kipling found himself surrounded by a curious and admiring group. Taken aback by this, he immediately sought a more secluded spot. Accompanied by his friend, he returned to the dock and boarded the sloop. A large crowd assembled on the wharf, and Mr. Kipling dived below, somewhat chagrined at his failure to conceal his identity. On leaving the ship to return ashore later, Mr. Kipling missed his footing, and fell head first into a boat, shaking himself up severely. Reaching the shore he took a cab and drove to the hotel, where he denied himself to reporters and visitors, and refused to state the amount of his injuries, though these were obviously slight.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C H Jopp, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr R H Greaves is permitted to resign H M's I C S, with effect from the 8th July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Surgn Major C Mallins, late Actg Inspr and Depy Sanitary Comnr, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

Under the provisions of section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Pandit Jwala Dat Joshi of the office of Notary Public, to which he was appointed by Home Dept Notification No 862, dated the 15th June 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J L Pigot, Asst Inspr Genl of Forests and Supdt of Working Plans, is granted furlough for seventeen months, under Article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr August Scholl as Acting Consul for Germany at Madras during the absence of Mr A Gerdes.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Surg-Capt T W Shaw, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p a) for three months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Capt (Brevet Major) C P Campbell, I S C Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in the Gilgit Agency, (m c) for five months.

The services of Mr S S Waterfield, Asst Dis: Supt of Police and Comdt of the Peshawar Border, Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June, 1896.

Major R H Jennings, Royal Engineers, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, with effect from the 15th April, 1896.

The services of Mr E P Henderson, of the I C S Govt Advocate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May, 1896.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J Lang as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr Victor Bienenfeld.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Capt Francesco Crocco as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Signor Cesare Barboro.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the confirmation of Mr H Parfitt's appointment as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept :—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr E H S Clarke, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 17th Feb, 1896—Capt W M Cubitt, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to Officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut F G Beville, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class ; Mr E P Chapman, of the I C S, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr H V Cobb, of the I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class, as Commissioner of Ajmere, and with effect from the 2nd March, 1896,—Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut H B Peacock, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class ; Lieut L A Forbes, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Mr E P Chapman, of the I C Service, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 11th March, 1896 : Lieut H B Peacock I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the papointment of Major I MacIvor, C I E I S C, Political Agent to the 2nd class to officiate as resident of the 2nd class and as Resident and Gwalior, and with effect from the 17th March, 1896, : Capt P J Mevill, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Mr W E Jardine, of the I C S, Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to Officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, Offg Political Ass of the 2nd class; to officiate as a Political Ass of the 1st class Lieut E LeMesnier, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to Officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieut-Col E A Fraser, I S C (Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 19th March, 1896,—Lieut Col G Gaisford, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to Officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class Col and Lieut L S Newmarch, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to Officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Lieut P T A Spence, I S C ; Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt C F Minchin, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class ; Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Capt H Daly, C I E, I S C Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, and with effect from the 28th March, 1896,—Capt J Ramsay, I S C Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class Lieut B E M Gurdon, D S O, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class ; Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr E H S Clarke, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 1st April 1896,—Lieut B E M Gurdon, D S O, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 1st class ; Capt A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class ; Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Capt H L Showers, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 1st April 1896,—Capt C F Minchin, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class ; Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

AMONG the common objects of a London thoroughfare on almost any evening of the week is a stooping lout, habited in loathsome garments, propping himself against the wall of a public-house, and waiting for the next chance coppers that may procure him another drink. Past him brushes a well-washed and well-brushed volunteer, hurrying along to put in a drill towards efficiency at the head-quarters of his corps, probably, after a hard day's work and a hastily eaten-meal. We see the two men in close proximity for a moment, and are struck by the contrast; but why should such a contrast be allowed to exist? It is a ridiculous caricature of the liberty of the subject to permit the young men of the lower orders to grow up in ignorance and brutality. That is a weak and dangerous spot which should no longer be tolerated. We have long enough submitted to the audacious bearing and conduct of tramps, cab-runners, and roughs of many varieties, all of whom ought to have been passed through a period of military training so as to be taught decency, cleanliness, and respect for their superiors. Constitutionally, we hold that every man is bound to defend his country, but we do not teach him how to do it. On the other hand, we insist on his learning a variety of subjects in school, that can never be of any use either to himself or his neighbours. It is surely high time for the country to recognise that military training and discipline, in their elementary forms, are quite as necessary as the three R's, and much more necessary than French and music, to the working classes. So far as the numerical strength of the land forces is concerned, the militia ballot is undoubtedly the key of the position. By that means an increase to almost any extent could be obtained, but an influx of undrilled men in time of war, or when war is imminent, would be useless. It would therefore appear desirable to arrange in some way for the drill of all boys and young men not already serving in the army, militia, or volunteers, so that they may be prepared in due time to take their places in one or another of these three branches of our land force. So much for the undrilled loafer.

The United-States Navy Department has recently adopted a form of machine gun which is known as the Colt Automatic, and it is made by the Colt Company of Hartford, Conn. It stands on a tripod, and has a weight of only forty pounds, so that a horseman can carry it in a boot behind his saddle, and even a bicyclist can mount one without much difficulty. This gun will give a continuous fire of four hundred shots per minute for an indefinite time, and in a recent test for accuracy, at two hundred yards, made one hundrad hits on target the size of a man, in sixteen seconds. The cartridges are fed to the gun by a belt, and any kind of ammunition may be used. The expansion of gas during one discharge, works the necessary mechanism for the next.

The Swiss War Department has evidently stirred up a hornets' nest in their recent dealings with the cavalry. A short time back, Colonel Wille, a most meritorious officer, who in his capacity of commander and chief instructor entirely reorganised the Swiss cavalry, and brought it to a high degree of efficiency, resigned as a protest against favouritism in the promotion of a certain officer. His action having been unfavourably commented on in the Federal Council, he published a pamphlet in which he cast serious reflections on the veracity of Colonel Markwarder, who has been appointed his successor. This appointment evidently is by no means popular with the force, as a memorial was presented to the Federal Council, stating that whilst "the undersigned cavalry brigade and regimental commanders, and with them no doubt the entire cavalry, are willing to show the newly appointed chief officer the respect required by the dictates of discipline and subordination," they are under the necessity of "drawing the attentions of the Federal Council to the grave imputations cast on the veracity of the newly appointed chief, and which have not yet been refuted," and adding that they could not see their way clear to show him proper respect until he had cleared himself. The War Department thereupon inflicted from ten to fifteen days' arrest on the officers. Our contemporary adds: "There is but one opinion in the Swiss cavalry as to the veracity of the two parties concerned, and hence, after the fifteen days' arrest, the War Department will find itself, as before, face to face with soldiers, who will not retract their words, but like their great countryman, William Tell, will decline to do homage to Gessler's hat, which in this case is represented by that of the intriguing Colonel Markwarder.

Until quite recently drill or manœuvres in marching order had for some years past fallen almost entirely out of fashion. Now once more the British army has awakened to the fact that in operations upon a large scale the soldier cannot be separated from his pack without incurring far greater inconvenience than that involved by carrying it upon his shoulders. Obviously, if the soldier is to be expected to carry his pack in the field, he needs to have previous practice in doing so, in order that he may be capable of bearing the burden. Although, however, the army is to be congratulated upon having once more realised the necessity of carrying packs, there is reason to doubt whether the methods thus far employed, in order to give effect to so essential a reform, have been the best that could have been applied. Our marching regulations very rightly lay down that recruits or immature soldiers may be altogether excused by their commanding officers from carrying packs, or may be permitted to carry them empty. But it is difficult to reconsile these sensible provisions with the instructions recently issued for the training of recruits at the depots. Recruits in their "sixth fortnight" are directed to do a three hours' march in full marching order with valises packed. The object of all training is to render the subject capable of enduring fatigue and exertion, not to break down his strength by over-taxing it before he is trained. The marching question is one of the very greatest importance, and requires to be answered with the utmost care and circumspection.

On receipt of orders to "Man and Arm Boots" provisions, ammunition, guns, and small arms are whipped up from between decks and transferred to their respective boats without any consideration as to the safest or easiest position for the gear to remain in, the only object in view being to secure first honours. Now however a reform is to be established, the Admiralty has issued the following order: "The necessity for avoiding damage, by unduly rough treatment, to the valuable stores, such as boats, magazines, and ammunition boxes when carrying out the evolution of manning and arming boats is to be impressed upon the officers responsible for these details, the time in which the evolution is carried out being of secondary importance to the efficiency of the boats when equipped."

After considerable delay, which has caused some surprise and disappointment in French naval circles and has been commented upon by the Paris Press, a successor has been found to the late Captain Le Clerc as Naval Attache at the Legation in London. The officer selected for the post is Captain Richard, who is well-known in this country, having held the post of Naval Attache here for some years before 1892. He succeeds an officer who was very popular in English society, and he may be assured of a warm welcome from his colleagues in the diplomatic circle. His office is regarded as of much importance in France. Some difficulty seems to continue in regard to the post of French Naval Attache at the Embassy in Berlin. According to the "Intransigeant," Lieutenant Bouchard, who was selected to succeed Lieutenant de Mandat-Grancy three months ago, still remains in Paris, the German Emperor not having yet pronounced him a "persona grata." The reason for the objection felt to receiving this officer at the German Court is, we believe, that he is the son-in-law of the late Captain Le Clerc. That astute and lamented officer became unpopular in Berlin because it was he who planned, or was largely responsible for, that interesting voyage of exploration along the north German coast which ended in Lieutenants Degouy and Delguey-Malavas being interned in the fortress of Glatz. These officers, it will be remembered, were set free as a mark of the Emperor's sympathy on the occasion of the assassination of President Carnot.

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AN INDIAN GENERAL'S DAUGHTER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

[Reprinted from the Hampshire Independent.]

THERE is nothing more interesting, nay, fascinating than the talk of our brave defenders, who have served their Queen and country in far distant lands. To talk with an Indian officer, hearing his reminiscences and adventures, is what those who have enjoyed it always appreciate. Consequently (writes a special reporter of the "Hampshire Independent)—I was delighted to receive intructions to interview Lieutenant-General Shaw, who has won his spurs in India, and is now living with his family, in honourable retirement, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. The Vicarage is a model haven of rest. Enclosed in its own grounds, it rests beneath the shadow of the sacred pile from which it obtains its name. In the trees were nests of sweet songsters, who are never disturbed. But there was no time to wax poetic. I had grasped the bell-pull and given it one tug when the door opened, and the General stood before me. You knew he was a soldier at once. His manly, upright bearing, his smile, his pleasant voice—all told you that you stood in the presence of one of Nature's gentlemen; but, alas! he held a time table, and I felt that the interview must needs be apart. However, he ushered me in, and at once put me at my ease by his affable conversation.

"I am afraid," he said, "that you have come a long distance; but let me know the precise object of your visit."

I explained to the General, that I was most anxious, with his consent, to obtain some personal explanation as to the narrow escape I had heared, one of his daughters had recently experienced.

At that he brightened visibly. "You must know," he said, "I'm just a bit of an enthusiast on this point; but the tale is very short. Nearly two years ago, my daughter—the one you referred to—came home from India, and when I joined her in London, I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains; she was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in a generally weak and prostrate condition. We called in a doctor, and I am bound to say that he succeeded in getting her out of bed; but she was still absolutely colourless, was in great wretchedness, and suffering from what I should call anæmia or bloodlessness. She had a kind of fever, nervous headache, and other pains. We I we went to Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight, and there I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Indeed, I was recommended to try them, and I did so. My daughter took the first box, and they had a marvellous effect upon her. She regained her colour, she lost her pains; and became altogether different, and after she had been taking them some time, she came in one day after her walk and said to me, 'Why father, I feel quite a glow through me.' She went on taking the Pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I came in contact, and all who took them derived great benefit therefrom. We came to live at Shanklin, and just now my daughter has had another attack. She resorted again to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she is getting better very rapidly."

"You said, General," I remarked, "that you heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at Bembridge. Would you mind telling me how that came about?"

"Oh, yes," he replied. "I have a sister at Jersey, and she has taken them for a very long time, and has always recommended them to other people, and found them to do her a great deal of good, and all to whom she has recommended them have been benefited; and I myself, when I have heard of people being ill, have taken them or sent them some of these Pills."

With what result?" I asked.

"Well," was the reply, "my daughter's recovery was due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without a doubt. Their effects were marvellous, and I did not speak without first ascertaining the facts. I have had a great deal to do with medical men in this country and in India, and they laugh at the idea that patent medicines cure any disease. But I have given you this case, and that I know; I won't deal with any beyond my own personal experience and knowledge, further than to say that I believe the results to have been satisfactory.

"Then I may say, General, that your daughter's recovery was attributable to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?"

"Decidedly," relied the General, "and, as I said I have heard of other cases of a similar character, but into them I will not go, as I prefer only to tell you what I know to be true from my own personal observation."

"In the second place," I said, "may I make your name public as giving me the information? Your name and standing would show how valuable is the testimoney."

"Oh," replied the General, "I see no reason for withholding it. Yes, you may publish it, and I wish I could have given you more information."

And so our interview ended. As I left the pleasant Rectory and its genial inhabitant, I could not help reflecting that while the General had put down the sword, he was doing a humane, kindly, and peaceful act in telling to sufferers what great good had arisen through the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restora pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams, Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co, Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.* & 4*s.* 6*d.* *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
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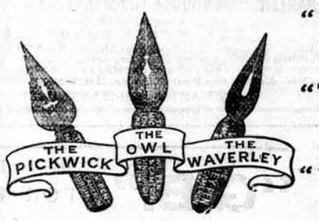

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of the Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant, and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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BRITISH
Polishing
Paste.
For Cleaning and Polishing all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows.
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WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4*s.* 6*d.* and 11*s.* each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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Relieves the scalding pain at once and **CURES** all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in **48 HOURS**

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

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Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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CAUTION!
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are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.
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"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
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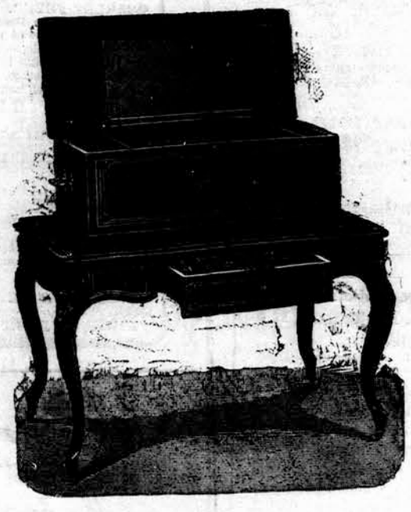
PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.



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Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

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We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM
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"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
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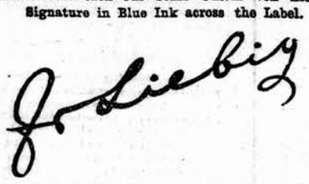

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with th poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brande with their Trade Mark.

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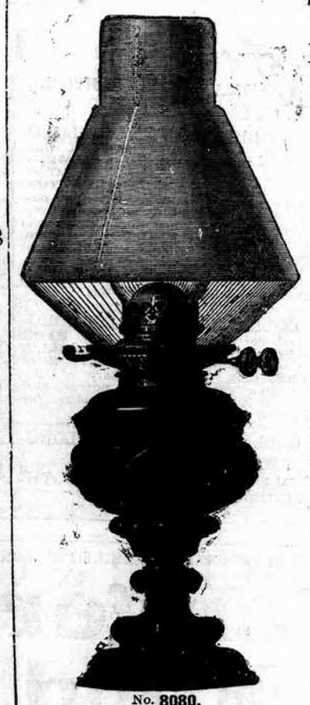

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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
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TRADE MARK.
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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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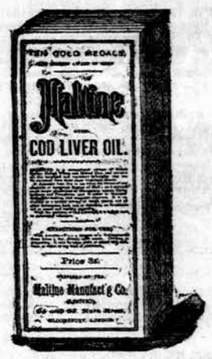
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.



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The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
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